RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIV NO. 248 BOMBAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
21 Oct.	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,420
13 ,,	CHINA	NALDERA‡	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,080
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,857
5 Feb.	CHINA	MALOJA‡	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK		5,662
13 .	CHINA		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA‡		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16560
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA ‡	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £51

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8 246
14th April	MARGHA	8 258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
26th Oct.	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
	CATHAY	..	At Colombo for Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	COMORIN	..	At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	..	At Colombo for Australia
1927			
4th Jan.	DELTA	..	China & Japan
	NALDERA	..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
20th Oct.	BARPETA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
22nd ,,	VARELA	..	Busreh via Karachi
23rd ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
25th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
27th ,,	KAROA	..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
PENANG MARU	5214	21 Oct.	12 Nov
*TAMBA MARU	5 45	29 Oct.	13 Oct.
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	11 Dec.

*Passenge Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

an ada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHA

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	13th Oct	23rd Oct.
Indus Maru	27th ,,	10th Nov.
Celebes Maru	4th Nov.	14th ,,
Honolulu Maru	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Boneo Maru	23rd ,,	7th Dec

For particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22160, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
P. O. Box No. 355.
Ta Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,66?
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Sojo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Japan:—Kobe.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is t make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus,
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 570.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

BEST EXCHANGE RATES

GIVEN FOR ALL

FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc., bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street; CALCUTTA, Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Efficeint LINO OPERATORS with a speed of six thousand ens. immediately. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Experienced REPORTER for a first class daily newspaper. Knowledge of shorthand essential. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A MAN, knowing English and Urdu as a Clerk. Apply to H. ABDURRASHID & CO., Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.
A R3861

WANTED—About 100 men. Remuneration of about Rs. 50 or more according to merits. See personally between 9 to 11 a.m. on working days Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
R 3802

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One DESPATCH CLERK, one SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, one ADVERTISEMENT CLERK, one STOREKEEPER, one TIMEKEEPER. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" with specimen of the handwriting.
A

WANTED— CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, AGENTS, CASHIERS searching employments. Register names with EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana. For terms send anna stamp.
A R3790

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GODOWNS TO LET.—Neat, tidy, and commodious Godowns in the old Soondardas Mill Compound at Lamington Road, very close to Grant Road Railway Siding Yard and in the very midst of Textile Mills area, will be let on Leases or monthly tenancy at reasonable rents by Mr. Karsondas Dharamsey Soondardas, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay. For inspection please apply to Watchmen on site.
C 27464

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Hadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE young SIKH bachelor wants SUITABLE MATCH (Virgin or Widow) of any caste. Please communicate with Post Box 974, Bombay.
M R3854

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries, and are taking India by storm:—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL BY CHOICE, (2) NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE, (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS, (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOT POLISH. Name the subject in which interested. Address:—BERNARD PALISSYCO, Rawalpindi.
L R27405

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

ON and from 8 hours on the 16th instant Bhamburda temporary station has been opened for all description of Coaching traffic booked to the Presidency Agricultural Show only.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18-10-1926.
27536

NOTICE.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications, and an OVERSEER on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per month. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Morvi State, Kathiawar.
27495

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA

WILL be held at KODIBAG near Karwar, and Kadra (18½ miles from Kodibag), 22nd November, 1926, and the following days.

KODIBAG.

3,310 tons Teak logs.
31 tons Sissum logs.
159 tons Junglewood logs.
32 tons Teak and Junglewood sawn material.
25 tons Teak slabs and end pieces.

KADRA.

4,427 Teak and 291 Junglewood poles at Kadra.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Western Division.

Karwar, 10th October, 1926.
27535

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE JEWELLERY CONSIGNMENTS LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

Messrs. GALLIARA ELECTRIC & TRADING CO. ..... Petitioners.

BY an Order made by the High Court of Bombay in the above matter, dated the 4th day of October, 1926, on the Petition of the abovenamed Messrs. Galliara Electric and Trading Co., it was ordered that the Company be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos has been appointed Provisional Official Liquidator of the said Company, and the final hearing of the said Petition has been fixed for the 11th day of November, 1926, before the Sitting Judge in Chambers.

Any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing the confirmation of the said Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or by Counsel for the purpose.

Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Messrs. HITALAL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
27538

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NAROTAMDAS RANCHHODDAS, a Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, widower, late of Kunghar in Taluka Patan of the Baroda State ..... Deceased.

RAJIBAI, widow of Ranchhoddas Kishoredas, the Executrix according to the tenor of the Will of Narotamdas Ranchhoddas of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Pydhowni, without the Fort, Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 28th day of September, 1926.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27534

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "JAMESON LODGE" WITH FURNITURE, OUT-HOUSES, GARAGES STABLES, ETC., SITUATE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 3937 of 1923 (Dwarkadas V. Charandas Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Sunday, the 31st instant sell by public auction at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

The bungalow known as "Jameson Lodge" with furniture centrally situated built of stone walls with corrugated sheets roof and surrounded on all sides with verandahs. There is one sitting and one dining room, two bed and bath rooms on each side. The floor is of Minton tiles. Two additional rooms with verandah built lately with two bath rooms on the east side. The land admeasures about 1 acre 22 gunthas and is denoted as revenue survey No. 233 in the plan of Mahableshwar and is bounded on the East by the compound of "Nira Lodge" on the West by the road leading to Mount Doughlas, on the North by the "Nira Lodge" compound and on the South by the forest.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pandia and Co., attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTON SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KHARSETJEE SUKHLAJEE STREET AND LOHAR STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on the days hereunder mentioned sell by public auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Pherozeshaw Rustomjee Engineer and Hormusjee Rustomjee Engineer, the Administrators de bonis non with Will of Rustomjee Eduljee Engineer alias Makabachana deceased the undermentioned properties:

(Lot No. 1) on Thursday the 18th day of November, 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of land of Sanadi tenure admeasuring about 397 square yards and bearing Collector's New No. 10029 New Survey No. 6890 and Cadastral Survey No. 209 of Byculla Division together with the messuage tenement or stables standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 873 Street Nos. 111-113 and all which premises are situate at on the Eastern side of Kharsetjee Sukhlajee Street and are bounded on the East partly by the property of James Parker and partly by the property of Nursoo Saiboo on the West by the said Kharsetjee Sukhlajee Street on the North by the 14th Kamatipura Street and on the South by the 13th Kamatipura Street and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors but are now unoccupied.

(Lot No. 2) on Friday the 19th day of November 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T).

All that piece of land of Fazandari tenure admeasuring about 186 square yards and bearing Collectors New No. 73 New Survey No. 8243 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 357 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling housestanding thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 2781-82 Street Nos. 292-294-296 and all which premises are situate on the Northern side of Lohar Street Dhobi Talao and are bounded on the East by a passage on the West by the property formerly of Fuckeer Devjee Parker but now belonging to the estate of the Vendors mother Bai Soonabai Rustomjee Makabachana on the North by a passage and on the South by the said Lohar Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NISHANPADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Gulamhussein Bundealli Somji. Allimahomed Cussum Peer Mahomed and Hussein Fazalbhai the members of the Managing Committee of the Khoja Ismaili Kadia Brethren Charity Fund and on account and at the risk of the mortgor Salimulla bin Abdul Raheman in exercise of the powor of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of January 1923 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Gulamhoosein Bundealli Somjee, Alimahomed Currimbhai and Gulamhusein Salemahomed the then members of the Managing Committee of the Khoja Ismaili Kadia Brethren Charity Fund as Mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of Additional Security and Further Charge dated the 26th day of May, 1925 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road containing by admeasurement about 201 3/9 square yards and registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 3111, Cadastral No. 1828 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2944 and Street Nos. 2-3 and bounded on the East by the property of Rahimtulla Kadarbhai, on the West by the property of Haji Abdul Kader Jitekar, on the North by a sweeper's passage, and on the South by the Public Road called Umerkhadi 2nd Row.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & COY.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THIS PROPERTY WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD AWAY ON THE DAY FIXED AND ON NO ACCOUNT SHALL THE AUCTION SALE BE POSTPONED.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAGDEVI STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors viz., Hafizaxai and Dupsaxa alias Kurbibi, widows of Piranmian Hasanmian, deceased, and Halloobai, daughter of the said Piranmian Hasanmian, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1925, and made between the said Piranmian Hasanmian, deceased, and Hafizabai, his wife, of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will

sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 19th day of October, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 186 and New No. 6058, Old Survey No. 861 and New Survey No. 2016 and Cadastral Survey No. 101, Mandvi Division, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 311, Street Nos. 29, 33, and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Kasai Moholla Masjid, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Khoja Daoobhai Ebrahim, and now to Abdullabhoy Falzulabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th October, 1926, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following:—

250 cases Lanterns, 700 C. I. Links, 12 bags Bolts, Nuts and Rivets, Wine and Beer, 2 Motor Cycles, 1 case Tricycles, Coal Lighters, 10 cases Bangles, Gramophone parts, Glassware, Advertising matter, Wearing Apparel, Auto-parts, Old Motor Car, Vegetable products, Electric appliance, 2 cases Motor and Cycle Horns, 63 packages Dry Colours, 5 cases Book-binding Cloth, 14 packages Hardware, Oil Engine, Machinery, 23 cases enamelled ware, 101 cases School Slates, 5 cases White Shirtings, 7 cases Paper-washers, condensed Milk, 10 Railway Turn Tables, Fish-bones, etc

7 Boiler pares lying at Sewree Hard Bunder and 4 heaps of old iron, 1 case Varnish lying at Mazagaon Powder Works Bunder will be sold at the sale Warehouse so intending purchaser may inspect the same before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, OLD IRON PIPES, (EMPTY OIL AND COAL TAR AND SODA CASKS, DRUMS, TINS AND STEEL BARRELS), LATRINES, LIFE BELTS, PACKING CASES, WIRE ROPE, EMPTY JARS, TROOP AND GALLEY GEAR, OLD LINEN, CARPETS, OLD ALUMINIUM 1 LARGE BOILER; 1 LAUNCH HULL, ETC. .....

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at the P. and O Dockyard and 3 p.m. at B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

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THE WEATHER.

GENERAL RAINFALL IN SOUTH

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The Bay storm which crossed the coast near Kyaukpyu yesterday is now disappearing over Upper Burma, after causing general rain with local heavy falls there. Fairly general rain has also fallen in the extreme South of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts are:—Toungoo three quarters of an inch; Yamenthin one; Mandalay four; Monywa three; Lashio three quarters; Bahmo a half; Maymyo one and a half; Mangalore three quarters; Calicut and Trivandrum a half; Tinnevelly one and a half; Madura one; Nagapatam three quarters; and Kodaikanal a half.

Forecast:—A decrease in Upper Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18th October 1926

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.882 inches (.091 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.776 " (.025 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.041
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 74.7 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.2 degrees (2.7 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 degrees (0.9 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 66 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE
Velocity " " 4 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 127 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy = 10) 2

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 18

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 18th Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Oct 18. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0 00	69 56	51 81	47 69
Fort ..	0 00	102 91		
J.J.Hospital	0 00	84 09		

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 18TH OCTOBER 1926

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 18th October 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in defect in the sub-Montane Districts. Temperature was locally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Minimum temperature was below normal in the north of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over parts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in upper Sind and central Rajputana. Temperature was below normal generally in Sind and locally in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded over Central India West and generally clear elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Minimum temperature was above normal in Central India West an dparts of Kathiawar and below normal in Cutch and the north of Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Khandwa and Chanda. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded over the north of the area and moderately to heavily clouded over the south Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 91deg. 2 (3deg. above normal) and a minimum of 76deg. 2 (1deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was generally not far from normal.

General Remarks.—Weather is slightly unsettled in the southeast Arabian Sea and rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar. Local falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The chief amounts are:—Mangalore 0.83", Calicut 0.48", Trivandrum 0.55" and Negapatam 0.86".

Forecast.—Some extension in south Konkan.

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OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON MONDAY THE 18TH OF OCT 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date	Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	.. 0.9	1.37	—0.4	9.75	
Punjab—					
Multan ..	.. 2.82	5.04	—2.2	7.20	
Rawalpindi ..	.. 39.47	22.86	16.61	34.77	
Lahore ..	.. 16.35	15.03	+1.3	19.62	
Hissar ..	.. 18.60	11.56	+7.0	14.47	
Ambala ..	.. 28.23	23.84	+4.39	30.49	
Delhi ..	.. 23.81	22.92	+0.89	26.84	
United Provinces					
Agra	.. 25.88	24.21	+1.69	26.99	
Mainpuri ..	.. 26.18	25.83	+2.35	27.07	
Jhansi ..	.. 36.93	33.71	+3.2	36.17	
Cawnpore ..	.. 28.64	33.05	—4.41	35.92	
Allahabad ..	.. 30.41	35.65	—5.24	39.06	
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	.. 2.08	2.30	—0.22	3.68	
Karachi ..	.. 19.60	5.90	13.7	7.56	
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	.. 10.27	9.67	+0.60	11.79	
Ajmer ..	.. 22.39	18.51	+3.88	20.65	
Jaipur ..	.. 28.4	21.87	+6.53	24.21	
Kotah ..	.. 39.60	26.10	13.50	28.23	
Mount Abu ..	.. 123.00	58.13	65.5	60.76	
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	.. 42.84	13.55	29.09	14.39	
Dwaraka ..	.. 23.06	12.65	10.38	13.52	
Veraval ..	.. 50.62	17.01	33.61	18.80	
Rajkot ..	.. 34.22	25.08	+9.14	26.29	
Bhavnagar ..	.. 29.07	20 00	+9.0	21.20	
Cutch					
Surat ..	.. 59.15	39.38	19.77	40.97	
Ahmedabad ..	.. 48.9	27.64	21.26	23.83	
Deesa ..	.. 39.10	23.54	15.56	24.70	
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	.. 44.91	27.44	17.47	29.19	
Indore ..	.. 23.64	30.80	—7.16	33.12	
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	.. 68.39	50.56	17.83	55.11	
Saugor ..	.. 49.06	41.30	+7.80	44.95	
Hoshangabad	53.46	45.74	+7.72	48.53	
Khandwa ..	.. 25.99	27.30	—1.31	29.63	
Akola ..	.. 30.63	27.98	+2.65	31.35	
Amraoti ..	.. 21.47	29.33	—7.86	33.05	
Nagpur ..	.. 44.72	43.81	+0.91	48.97	
Chanda ..	.. 42.41	47.00	—4.59	51.90	
Raipur ..				50.83	
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	.. 69.55	68.20	+1.35	70.63	
Ratnagiri ..	112.38	98.25	16.13	99.98	
Mormugao ..	89.15	88.11	+1.04	94.90	
Karwar ..	99.20	112.11	12.91	120.12	
Bombay Deccan ..					
Malegaon ..	15.84	19.58	—3.74	22.23	
Ahmednagar ..	16.98	18.10	—1.77	22.38	
Poona ..	23.37	22.53	+0.84	27.11	
Sholapur ..	23.38	24.07	—0.69	28.45	
Bijapur ..	14.15	16.44	—2.29	20.90	
Belgaum ..	0.39	47.68	41.96	+5.72	50.15
Hyderabad—	..				
Aurangabad	28.0	23.9	+4.08	27.53	
Nizamabad ..	29.13	36.25	×7.12	40.08	
Indur ..					
Hyderabad ..	.. 17.40	26.40	—9.00	32.27	
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0 83	112.89	111.46	+1.26	125.68
Calicut ..	0.48	114.51	94.10	20.4	117.16
Cochin ..	0.24	98.98	80.65	18.3	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.55	35.68	34.35	+1.33	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.95	49.08	27.62	234.9	84.10
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	.. 20.54	28.28	—7.74	41.58	
Bellary ..	.. 11.49	13.70	—2.21	20.51	
Cudappah ..	.. 21.34	22.01	—0.67	31.25	
Madras ..	.. 13.09	20.76	—7.16	30.74	
Bangalore ..	.. 23.89	23.74	—0.15	36.31	
Coimbatore ..	0.13	10.62	9.32	—1.30	22.25
Trichinopoly ..	0.07	19.19	15.49	+3.20	33.19
Negapatam ..	0.10	10.96	13.92	—2.96	54.85

CROP REPORT.

HALF-WEEKLY CROP REPORTS FOR THE 18TH OCTOBER 1926.

PUNJAB:—

Amritsar:—Cotton arriving in small quantities from Amritsar and Patti districts.

Ferozepore:—Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Kharif harvest in progress.

Multan:—Desi cotton arriving in small quantities; American picking will commence after a week. Wheat being sown.

Delhi:—Cotton supplies increasing. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

UNITED PROVINCES:—

Agra:—Cotton picking commenced. Gram being sown. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore: All crops doing well.

RAJPUTANA:—

Beawar.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

BERAR:—

Amraoti:—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon:—Cotton arrivals expected early. More rain much needed generally in this district.

KHANDESH:—

Dhulia:—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon:—Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. Cotton crop accounts less favourable.

BROACH:—

Broach:—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

AHMEDABAD & KATHIAWAR:—

Viramgam.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan:—Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera:—Cotton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar:—Cotton plants ready for picking.

SHOLAPUR:—

Barsi:—Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Cotton plants showing bolls. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur:—Crop prospects generally good.

DHARWAR:—

Hubli:—Food grains prospects improving.

MADRAS:—

Bellary:—Cotton plants flourishing.

HEAVY SLUMP IN SILVER.

CHINA EUROPE AND AMERICA SELLING.

EXCHANGE "FIRM"—GOLD LOWER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 18.

London cables are as follows:—

"China sold. Continent also sold. Market dull."

"Tone uncertain, but reaction possible after this fall. India bought. China sold. We do not think, prices have reached the lowest."

China, America and Continent have been selling in the London Market, which dropped to 25d. for spot and 24-7/8d. for forward.

The China Exchange has also been lower, while New York Silver is quoted at 54-3/8 cents.

Owing to London advices being weaker, and China Exchange a heavy fall of 2s. 4.3/4d., our market here opened at Rs. 57/12 and Rs. 56/6 this morning.

The rot set in, almost without a check, and the rates at 5/0 in the evening were:—

Ready Rs. 56.12
1st settlement Rs. 56-12
2nd settlement Rs. 55- 4

Bears were heavy sellers in "Kartik" (2nd settlement); hence the difference widened to Rs. 1/8 per 100 tolas.

Tejimandi:—0/14/0 and 2/8/0 for 1st and 2nd settlement respectively.

Gold has been lower, on account of a steady exchange, which is quoted at 1s. 5.7/8d. this afternoon.

The rates are:—

Rs. 21/7/0 for 1st and Rs. 21/6/9 for 2nd settlement.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS, AS ON THE 8TH OCTOBER, 1926.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	4,92,50,000
Public Deposits	16,97,04,000
Other Deposits	82,62,31,000
Sundries	96,57,000
Rupees	1,10,12,92,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	19,17,28,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,17,22,000
Loans	11,76,19,000
Cash Credits	20,83,10,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,62,58,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	34,21,000
Dead Stock	2,77,17,000
Sundries	55,09,000
Balances with other Banks	5,66,000
	62,28,47,000
Cash	47,84,45,000
Rupees	1,10,12,92,000

The above balance sheets includes:—

Deposits in London	£905,200
Advances in London	£926,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£27,600

(Percentage 48.04; and Bank rate 4 p.c.

ANTYAJA SCHOOL AT KURLA.

OPENED BY MR. A. K. PAI.

Antyaja Sala at Kurla was declared open by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai at 9 a.m. in the spacious hall of the New Mill Ward Marathi School under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, and the Antyaja Seva Samiti, Kurla. The population of the Antyajas and the depressed classes at Kurla consisting of mainly Gujaratis and Kathiawaris is about 700 persons. There was no education facility for the children of these classes, and in order to fill up that deficiency a crowded meeting was held under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Pai who is the Chairman of the Standing Committee and a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for several years.

Proposing Rao Bahadur Pai to the Chair and requesting him to declare the Antyaja School opened, Mr. Parbhudas Patel, the Chairman of the Antyaja Seva Samiti stated that this was the first Antyaja Sala in Kurla and there was no educational facility for these classes and they were thus put to a very great hardship in these matters. They are considered untouchables by the people.

He then requested Rao Bahadur Pai to open the School. (Cheers.)

Rao Bahadur Pai in declaring the School open stated that he had been in the Municipal Corporation for many years and was taking interest in educational matters. Though he is watching keenly the social movements for the last 30 years he said he cannot claim to be an educationalist. He felt great pleasure and pride in declaring open the school for the depressed and the suppressed classes. He thoroughly believed that without the removal of untouchability and uplifting these depressed portions of the Hindu Society there is no salvation of our country. Their numerical strength is by no means negligible. This is one of the greatest problems before us to-day which must be tackled down anyhow. Mahatma Gandhi has made this question his own and Rao Bahadur Pai wholeheartedly thanked him for his invaluable services in the cause of untouchables. He then thanked Mr. Parbhudas Patel for giving him the opportunity of rendering a holy service towards these untouchables on that auspicious day of Vijaya Dashumi in declaring open the School.

JAPAN'S PARIAHS.

THE PROBLEM OF THE "ETA."

The following is from "The Literary Digest":—

Between two and three million Japanese form what is known as the "eta," who are the untouchables or pariahs, and who, through no fault of their own, we are told, and through no taint like that of leprosy, but solely because they have been born into it, are members of a class which is set apart as outcast and unapproachables. But now a movement is under way, we learn, to put these people on a plane of perfect equality with the rest of the Japanese. The Tokyo correspondent of the Shanghai "North China Herald" relates that this project has been organized by a society made up of members of the Japanese Diet and the leader of the movement is Ranei Arima, son of Count Arima, member of the House of Peers. Many politicians and newspapers have championed the cause of Japan's submerged class, it seems, but the "eta" are still segregated in the country villages, and practically live their own life. What really tends to make the eta of to-day a distinct class from the rest of Japanese society, says this correspondent, is their environment—the segregation forced on them. He informs us further:

"Although suffering from the same cruel disabilities that the pariahs of India suffer from, there is no direct connection between India and Japan as to the origin of the despised classes, except, perhaps, a common idea of purification and avoidance of the defilement.

"For centuries the eta have been treated with cruel discrimination. No eta was allowed to live among other Japanese; "eta" children had to go to separate schools; the "eta" could not hold public office; although subject to conscription, no eta was permitted to rise above the ranks, no Japanese will dare employ an eta directly, no inn or lodging-house will accommodate a person of this class for fear of losing all trade; no eating-house will cater to the needs of this community.

"There are no physical or racial characteristics that differentiate the "eta" from the rest of the Japanese. They are not of alien origin, according, to Japanese historians. Their position as outcasts is entirely due to the social ostracism with which they have been treated for generations past.

"The race and class consciousness that came in the wake of the war inspired the eta to demand a position of equality with the rest of the nation. The demand was treated with scorn and, in 1922, pitched battles followed between Japanese villagers and eta, resulting in many casualties on either side.

"Fifty years ago, the late Emperor Meiji issued a Rescript putting the four classes then existing in Japan—the samurai (warriors), farmers, artizans and merchants—on a footing of equality. The eta were included among the artizans, but their equality was merely on paper. The rest of the nation has stubbornly refused to regard them as equals."

Religion was the primary cause why these people were forced into isolation, and afterwards regarded as outcasts, we read further, but it is noted that many hundred years ago the eta were a privileged class to whom was entrusted the funeral obsequies of an Emperor. The priesthood were jealous of the influence this class had in Court circles, it is said, and so managed matters that the eta were degraded, declared filthy, and afterwards relegated to such pursuits as grave-digging, the salughtering of oxen and the making of hide and leather goods.

We read then:

"Just as other despised classes or races, the eta have, by dint of toil and salf-sacifice, considerably elevated their position since the Rescript of the Emperor Meiji, fifty years ago. Their very suffering, the ostracism, discrimination and insults they have been subjected to, only proved incentives for them to rise above their circumstances. The granting of the franchise to all adult Japanese males has, further, automatically advanced the status of the eta people who, legally, are every whit the equals of the rest of the Japanese.

"The Government is very anxious that the eta be received by the rest of the people in a proper manner. For one thing, the authorities do not want between two and three millions to form a festering canker of discontent in the nation. For another, there are reports that the Bolsheviks and the radical elements are trying to make capital out of the woes of the eta.

"The problem of the eta, however, is not one that legislation alone can solve. Their plight is one of the pitiful results to be met with in the East, when religion has been distorted by a corrupt priesthood. The leaders of the present movement to remove the iron law of caste which endeavour to prevent the eta rising out of the status into which they have been born are not over-optimistic. They fully realize that prejudices, such as these, die hard in the East, especially prejudices that are handed down through the centuries. They accordingly propose to go to work by raising the economic status of the eta, rather than by attempting to deal with this problem on the social plane."

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY

WANTED COLONIZATION.

On Sunday afternoon, "South Indians in Bombay" was the subject of an interesting paper which Mr. C. K. Subramaniam read before a meeting of the members of the "Madrasi Union" at Parel. The following are excerpts from the paper:

Before the year 1920, there was not such a problem as the South Indian problem in Bombay at all. But to-day the position is different and if our community failed to tackle the problem without much loss of time, I am afraid a time will come, and it is bound to come sooner or later, when, in spite of our numbers and in spite of our talents, we would be elbowed out of the important centres of the city by other and well-organized communities.

Organization is the most important factor. But how are we to organize,? We had the experiences of associations. There was the Madras Association of the Miranda Chawl fame in Dadar and there was the South Indian Club. There were other associations; these too were ephemeral. But in spite of these previous experiences, there is at present a plethora of such mushroom associations amongst the South Indians in Bombay. I wonder whether any other community has even half as many associations as our community has at present in Bombay!

The benefit derived to the community out of such associations is very small. Therefore by organization I do not mean the mere formation of associations. What I mean is that we should have a Central Board or Organization into which all our present day mushroom associations in the City should be affeliated.

The Central Board which I have in mind has nothing to do with politics. It exists for the welfare of the community—material, moral, spiritual, social and cultural. The first step in this direction was taken by the South Indian Conference which was held in Bombay over a year ago. But the obstreperous scenes which were enacted at that conference, the poor response given by the community itself and the arrogant attitude which certain gentlemen took up at that time, all these indicated that the movement was premature and contributed to its ultimate failure.

Of what avail, then, is the Central Board? —may be asked. It may also be said that the Central may not be able to do much for the community as we live more or less scattered in the City. These are cogent arguments, I admit, and are ponderous arguments as well. It is the consideration of these arguments which has instilled in me the idea of colonization, and colonization is the panacea for all our troubles and difficulties at present.

The idea of colonisation is not new to Bombay. That idea has already been given shape by other communities. The South Indian community need not think of any advance or progress, especially in a city like Bombay, if they are unable to give shape to the idea of colonization.

I quite agree that the question of colonization is problematical. But it is a problem which has to be solved if we are to count for anything in the city. At present we have no vested interests, in the city and so long as we have no vested interests, our position is not safe. There is already a cry in air that Bombay is only for the people of the Bombay Presidency and if this cry finds echo in the heart of the Government also, our community will have to clear off bag and baggage. But this will not be the case if we have vested interests in the City, and the best way to have vested interests is for the community to own immovable properties in the city.

I do not want you to believe that when I advocate colonization I, in any way, stand for the isolation of our community from the other communities. Rather far from it. I do want our community to select the best men among us and give us them ample support so that they may be of use both to the community and to the city of which we also are Citizens. We have to consider that we too have a stake in the City. We should mingle with other communities freely, know their customs and manners and also learn their language. We must invite, and also invited,—the prominent men of other communities and associations and thus create a nucleus for fellow-feeling and mutual good-will.

SPOILING CRICKET PITCHES

MUD SPORTS FROM MAIDAN TO GO?

At the next meeting of the Improvement Trust Board, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram has given notice to move a resolution to the effect that mud-sports should not be held on the Marine Lines maidan, as they "spoiled the cricket pitches of the numerous cricket clubs and deprived a very large number of the cricketing public of the pleasure of regular open-air exercise on certain days in one of the best seasons of the year."

Mr. Boman-Behram also wants to move a resolution for reducing the fees paid to the members of the Improvements Committee to Rs. 100 per month, owing to stringency of funds.

RETIREMENT AT 55.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee will move a resolution for the retirement of officers at the age of 55, without any extension being given to them.

INDIAN CEMENT.

He also wants that only Indian cement should be used for works carried out by the Trust.

PORT TRUST SHOPS AND INTOXICANTS.

Dr. J. N. Choksey has tabled a resolution to the effect that no shop for selling opium or ganja or any other intoxicants should be allowed to be located in any of the shops belonging to the Port Trust.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

FUNCTIONS DEFINED.

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The Public Services Commission (Functions) Rules, 1926, are published in a Home Department resolution to-day. These consist of five parts and two schedules.

The first part defines the terms of the All-India Services, the Central Services and the Provincial Services. When recruitment is to be by competition the Commission will advise the Government of India regarding the regulations for the conduct of the examination and forward a list of the passed candidates to the Government of India in the order of merit. When recruitment is to be made in India by selection the Commission will consider the claims of the various candidates and recommend those suitable for appointment in order of preference, provided Government may depute an officer of the Service or department for which the recruitment is being made to be present at the interview of the candidates, and provided that when recruitment is made by selection owing to the failure of the competitive examination in order to give adequate representation to the different communities, the Commission recommends candidates in accordance with the orders issued by Government in this behalf.

When recruitment is to be made by promotion to any permanent post in the All-India Service (other than the Indian Civil Service) or a Central Service (class I.) the Commission shall (I) consider the claims of the candidates nominated by the local Government or the head of the department as the case may be, and (II) thereafter advise the Governor-General-in-Council in respect of each candidate nominated, whether his qualifications are sufficient and whether his record proves him to have the requisite character and ability for the service to which it is proposed to appoint him, and (III) arrange the candidates in the order of preference. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules it shall not be necessary for the Governor-General-in-Council to consult the Commission in regard to the selection for an appointment to a Central Service (class I) of any officer holding His Majesty's Commission or who is already a member of an All-India Service or a Central Service (class I). The Commission can perform the function similar to those outlined above in respect of the Provincial Services the Central Services (class 2) and special posts if called upon to do so.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

The third part is important as it lays down the function of the Commission regarding disciplinary cases. It states that the Governor-General-in-Council shall (I) before considering an appeal presented to him in accordance with the statutory rules against an order (a) of censure, (b) of withholding an increment or promotion, (c) of reduction to a lower post, (d) of suspension, (e) of removal, (f) or dismissal or (2) before apssing any original order (a) withholding an increment or promotion, (b) of reduction to a lower post, (c) of removal, or (d) of dismissal, consult the Commission in regard to the order to be passed thereon, provided that it shall not be necessary for the Governor-General-in-Council to consult the Commission in any case in which the Commission has at any previous stage given advice as to the orders to be passed and no fresh question has thereafter arisen for determination, it shall not be necessary for the Governor-General-in-Council to consult the Commission. The Governor-General-in-Council may consult the Commission as to the orders to be passed on any memorial submitted to him by an officer of an All-India or a Central Service in accordance with the memorial rules.

The Governor or the Chief Commissioner or the local Government of any province may before passing any order consult the Commission in regard to the order to be passed in any case in which the advice of the Commission is sought. Under these rules the record of the case shall be forwarded to the Commission and the opinion given by the Commission shall form a part of the record of the case and shall be communicated to the officer or officers concerned along with the orders of the authority empowered to pass the orders in the case.

The fourth part specifies other functions including the provision that its advise regarding pay, allowances, pensions, provident and other funds can be sought, while the fifth part lays down the procedure for the working of the Commission.—A.P.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.
This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every aspect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to
S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKETE

COTTON.

(From our correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

After the recent advance Reuter reported on Saturday last a drop of 9 to 12 ponits in New York futures. A further drop of 42 to 40 points has been reported to-day. The market eased an further hedge selling and long liquidation. Liverpool was reported 13 to 3 points up on Saturday. A drop of 13 to 15 points has been reported to-day. The advance was due to short covering and some buying.

Messrs. Breme Co., have received the following cable dated 15th instant. (4-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibsons:—"Short covering and trade calling. Steadier market, good undertone."

Messrs. Thomas Smith adn Co's report:—The American markets rule easy on general hedge selling. This may cause somwhat of a further set back until the first weight of the crop is disposed of.

Messrs. Umigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under following dates as under:—

Dated 15th instant:—"Demand appears about satisfied."

Dated 16th instant:—"Recent speculative buyers discouraged."

Messrs. Brend and Co.'s report:—

Since the close of our market on Friday evening, prices in New York have dropped about 50 points, which fact indicates to us that the movement to hold an important percentage of the crop is failing to create that confidence in the market which alone can make the scheme as success.

The next Bureau Report, to be published this day week, will estimate crop prospects as they exist to-day and in view of the fact that the weather has remained consistently favourable since the commencement of the month, we look for a further addition to the indicated outturn and are of the opinion that a figure over 17 million bales will be given, whilst the quantity ginned should be about 9 million bales. If our expectations are realised, operators will possibly realise that we really have to deal with the largest crop on record at a time when Trade conditions the World over leave a very great deal to be desired.

In accordance with the decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning Rs. 10 1|2 lower with Broach April|May at Rs. 267|- and touching Rs. 267 1|2 on moderate buying by Japanese and Commission Houses declined to Rs. 264|- on selling by some offices, exporters and Shroffs and closed at 4 p.m. at the same rate. At Sewri the Bazaar opened at Rs. 261 1|2 on Liverpool opening quotations being reported lower than expected and eased to Rs. 260|- on jobbers selling. On buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs the market closed at Rs. 262|-.

Fine Oomra December|January opened at Rs. 251|- and went up to Rs. 251 1|2 on Shroffs buying. At about this level Commission Houses were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 248|- and closed at the same rate. F. G. Bengal December|January was quoted Rs. 210.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Friday, with little inquiry. The same was closed on Saturday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

	Bombay, Oct. 18.
Fully Good Broach April/May	262
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	209
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	246½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 18.
Fully Good Broach April/May	264
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	210
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	248

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th October, 1926:—

Cotton	2641	Bales.
Wheat	5831	Cwts.
Linseed	3302	,,
Rape, etc.	167	,,
Gingellyseed	700	,,
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	2790	,,
Castorseed	2620	,,
Rice	8152	,,
Myrabollams	148	,,
Castorseed	2627	,,
Mowraseed	79	,,
Gram	655	,,
Juwar	1850	,,
Masur	181	,,
Barley	1585	,,
Bajri	1326	,,
Coal	356	Tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 18

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September 15-10-26	This year	Last year
Khandesh	23	1,774	1,268
Central India		5,882	6,658
Barsi and Nagar		407	1,117
Hyderabad-Gaorani		110	177
Berar		1,335	3,680
Central Provinces		569	1,907
Total Oomras	23	10,007	14,807
Dholera		1,763	3,790
N.W. Provinces	47	1,796	3,289
Rajputana	35	5,362	1,149
Sind-Punjab		2,877	3,193
Broach		77	2
Coompta & Dharwar	204	5,036	10,243
Westerns-Northerns		6,399	4,120
Cocanada		119	1,207
Tinnevelly and Dumbodia		3,595	5,681
Persian	39	1,801	636
American	2,293	13,418	138
Egyptian and African		9,821	15,523
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total	2,641	62,032	84,578

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 13th Oct 15-10-26	This year	Last year
Europe	4	35,702	45,406
Japan & China		14,078	38,062
Coast Ports	100	1,854	1,934
Up-country by Rail		14,570	796
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		4,520	10,507
Total	104	66,524	81,625

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 18.	
Bengal Superfine M G	250/55	.....
Bengal Fine M G	245/50	+20
Bengal F G M G	230/35	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	245/50	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	310	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	290/95	.....
Nafpur Fine M G	290/95	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	270/80	.....
Arvi Fine M G	285/90	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	270/75	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	260/70	+21
Mulkapur Fine M G	250/60	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	250/255	+12
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	305/310	.....
Broach F G M G	290/95	.....
Muthia Fine M G	245	.....
Muthia F G M G	230/35	—4/5
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	320/25	.....
Westerns Good M G	265	.....
Westerns H G.	.....	.....
Miraj Fine M G	300	.....
Cambodia Fine M G	350/65	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M G	265	.....
Dhollera Fine M G	260	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	255/60	.....

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week ending 16.10.26. Bales.
Total in Sight	4,880,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	264,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	100,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	4,214,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	489,000
Total Sales	43,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	500
East Indian Cotton Stock	7,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	800
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	1,100
American Cotton Afloat	221,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	306,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	460,000

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 16.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

Oct-Dec per cwt	17/1-1/2
Jan-March per cwt	17/4-1/2
July-Sept per cwt	16/3

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—

Jan-March per cwt	17/5-1/2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

Jan-March per cwt	17/6-1/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 Nov.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan-Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 278 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 276¼.
Bank's buying D D 275½.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 270½.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1190.
Bank's buying D D 1260.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1275.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134.3/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 133 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 169 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 89 5/8.
CROSS RATES—
New/York—London 4.85 5/16 16th inst.
London—Japan 2/0 3/32 16th inst.
London—Paris 168.00 16th inst.
oLndon—Belgium 173.00 16th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 16th inst.
London—Italy 118.00 16th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.
Market rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs Demand	1200
American Dollars	277 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	133 1/4
Shanghai	164 1/4
Japan	134 1/2
Singapore	157 3/4

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Gold £4/4/11½ 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 13/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 3/8 cts. 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 28/32 per cent 16th inst.
London Dicounts 6 Mos 4 27/32 per cent 16th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 16.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5.1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/9.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 56/13.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 56/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 55/4.

London, Oct. 17.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silper ready d. 25/0.
Silver forward d. 24/13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but reaction possible after this fall. India bought. China sold. We do not think prices have reached the lowest.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 18.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs 102/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs 108/9.
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1929 Rs 109/2.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103/12.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Oct. 18. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	
Brass English	1	
Brass, English	1 1/4	
Brass, English	1½	
Brass, English	1¾	
Brass, English	2	

COPPER.

	Bombay, Oct. 18. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 8 0
Copper German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1¼	61 8 0
Punchteka Joint		32 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Ready:—21/7/9.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 5-30 p.m. 21/7/9.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/6, at 5-30 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/1/3.
Vaida Magshar:—Opening 0/2/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Ready:—57/8/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 57/6/0, highest 57/6/3, a t5-30 p.m. 57/6/3.
Vaida Kartak.—Opening 55/12/0, highest 55/12/6, at 5.30 p.m. 55/12/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 55/8/0, highest 5/8/6, at 5-30 p.m. 55/8/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 0/13/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 2/4/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 3/5/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Oct. 18.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3

LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.

Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 15 6
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5308:

Rachael Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
David Mill	,,	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 0

LONG CLOTH X Quality:—

Swan Finlay	Per lb.	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In:—

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 3
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 0
Palkhi	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 14 3

LEPAD:—

Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 14 6

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—

Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 6

BLACK CHECK:—

5800 Sholapur	,,	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 6 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 8 0

GABRUN NO. 5124:—

Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 0 0

SALITA:—

Century	Per lb.	0 14 9
Textile	,,	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6

STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—

777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent		2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0

DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—

Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0

CHADAR Kori Calender:—

Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay October 18

Mill shares remained easier owing to weak holder's unloading. Market is useless with practically nothing doing. Transactions are very limited. Market is likely to remain with small fluctuations.

We quote:—Fazal 880, Pearl 512-8, B.Dyeing 880, Century 376-4, Nagpur 538-12, Swadesh 491-4, Simplex 135, New Great 306-4, Colaba 142-8. Neugreat 306-4, Colaba 142-8.

Tata Steel and Hydro also ruled easier. In cash shares market was also lifeless.

We quote:—Tata Hydro 1112-8, Tata Def. 221-4, Tata ord 57-12, Andhra 777-8. Tata power 640.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Banko India	50	2 ½	76
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	67
Central	25	1¼	28 12
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1445
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	365
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	21
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27 4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	135
Katni Cement O.	100	..	112 8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	310
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	5 8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	47
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	940
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	116
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	85
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	97 xD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.c.	717 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	75
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	175
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235
Scindia Steam	15—0—		12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78 12
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	777 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	1010
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	132 8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	61 8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1121 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	970
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	641
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	710
PRESS COMPANIES			
Parsi Press			470
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	140
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1070
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000	..	935
New Mofussil P.	400	40	590
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	710
Volkart U.P.	500	40	640
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	223 12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	527 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	137
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4-0	6 0
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	105
Jost Engineering	100	10	112 8
Mckenzie	100	30	375
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	690
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	137
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	72 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	221 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co			28
O.	75	..	5
Thacker	50	..	1 0
Telephone	50	1 8	33
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c	5
Jupiter	15	..	6 8
New India	25	1y	23
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1045
Vulcan	10	0-8-0	4 6
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	435
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	880
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	170
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	92 8
Century	100	20y	366 4
Central India O.	100	16	538 12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	430
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	142 8
Coorla	100	..	150
Crescent	100	4	176 4
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	695
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 3 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	232 8
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135
Elphinstone O.	100	..	26
Emperor Edward	500	..	235
Fazulbhoy	250	25	8 0
Finlay	100	nil	150
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	625
Globe	100	..	35
Gokak	100	5	110
Idndoostan	1,000	125	1650
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	180
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	371 4
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		105
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1145
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5700 xD
Madhora Scindia	100	..	20
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	117 8
Madras United	250	15	515
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850
Mathradas	100	..	110
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2250
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	115
New City of Bombay.	100	10	150
New Great Eastern	300	nil	303-4
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	512 8
Phoenix	100	10	405
Premier	100	..	33 12
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	70
Sassoon Silk	500	..	540
Sholapur	1,000	450	2330
Simplex	250	..	135
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	34
Standard	500	40	1400
Swadesh	100	18	491 4
Swan	100		150
Tata Mill O.	500	..	120
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2360
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, October 18

Ahmedabad						435
Bombay Cotton						320
Bombay Dyeing			886 4	838-12	880	880
Century	372-3	373-12	363.4	366.4		
Central India	511-4	542-8	537-8	538-12		
Colaba Land						142-8
Crescent						176.4
Edward Sassoon						135
Fazulbhoy			832 8	838-12	840	880
Finalay						130
Globe						35
Gokak						110
Indian Bleaching						170
Indore Malwa						371-4
Kohinoor						1150
Madhowjee						117-8
Mathuradas						110
Meyer Sassoon						85
Mysore						113-12
New Great	311-4	311-4	306-4	303-4		
Pearl	518-12	521-4	512-8	512-8		
Pabany						232-8
Phoenix						405
Simplex						35
Swadeshi	298-12	498.12	491-4	491-4		
Swan Mills						150
Tata Mill						120

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	223-12
Bombay Steam	175
Bundi Cement	21
Central India Mining	27
Indian Cement	135
Katni Cement Ord.	112-8
Shivarajpur	47
Tram Co. Ord.	132-8
Tata Hydro	1122-8 1125 1112-8 1112-8
Tata Iron & Steel	51-3 58-12 57.12 57-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	228-12 228-12 220 221-4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 15-7/16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 16.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot—
1s. 9.1/8d. Buyers.
1s. 9.1/4d. Sellers.
Pale Crepe lb. Spot—
1s. 8-3/d. Buyers.
1s. 9d. Sellers.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 26 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Election meeting (1) of Swarajists at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside. (2) of Responsivists at Goregaonkar Building, Girgaum, 9 p.m., Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside.

Municipal Standing Committee 4.10 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Committee, Corporation Hall, 3.40 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS.

Both routes to Burma are interrupted owing to storm. All telegrams to and from Burma are subject to delay.

Telegraphic communication with Ceylon is restored, since 2.30 p.m. Sunday, the 17th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramaphone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call sign 2 F.V. wavelength 387 metres.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to-morrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY WOMEN & AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay branch of the Women's Indian Association a meeting of women will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) to support Dr. Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill and to ask for the nomination of a few ladies to the Legislative Council. Mrs. Merabai M. Gilder, L. M. & S. will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga; Quilimane; Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 27th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagaskar ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

B. S. P. C. A'S WORK

During the month of September last, the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals employed in all 58 agents of these 2 were on sick leave, and 3 were employed for office and hospital work.

The 53 agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,703 individuals during the month.

(1) In 1,342 cases the accused were fined more or less, (2) in 142 cases the accused were fined and their animals, viz., 144 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates, (3) in 5 cases the animals were sent to the Hospital without fine, (4) in 1 case the animal was sent to the Pinjrapole with fine, (5) in 3 cases the accused were acquitted (6) in 193 cases the accused were warned and discharged.

TARIFF BOARD MEETING POSTPONED

The Tariff Board which was to have begun its work on Monday and to have examined Mr. Bharucha, the Director of Industries, did not do so as Mr. Bharucha was away at Poona in connection with the Agricultural Commission. The Board will, therefore, meet again on Wednesday when Sir Purshottam Thakurdas and Mr. B. F. Madon will be examined.

2ND. PANCHANG CONFERENCE

The Second Panchang Conference will be held at Poona on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant under the presidency of Shrimant Pant Pratinidhi Saheb, Chief of Aundh. All questions with the exception of the starting point will be discussed.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

JANUARY.

18th October, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	13.00
To-day's Opening Rate	12.68
Difference	—.32
To-day's Closing Rate	12.86
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

18th October, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	7.18
To-day's Opening Rate	6.97
Difference	—.21
To-day's Closing Rate	6.88
Difference	—.30
Khandi Closed	263-0-0
Sewri Closed	262-0-0

DEATH IN SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED.

On receipt of information that Ragya Changoo, a Mahomedan mill worker, aged 25 working in the Century Mill had been killed, his sister Sitabai went to the hotel of one Joomakhan Fakirkhan last evening in the Century Mill chawl at Worli and found her brother lying dead in front of the shop. The police were informed and his body was removed to the morgue.

The police in the course of inquiries arrested (1) Sumandar Fakir, (2) Azamdin Allanddin and (3) Joomakhan Fakirkhan. It appeared that Sitabai was the mistress of Azamdin and embraced Islam about two months ago under the name of Jainab at his instance. Since then they lived together for eight days and Azamdin, it is alleged, threatened to stab her if she did not put on Mahomedan dress. She therefore left him and went to live with her brother, Ragya. Upon this Azamdin got a process issued against her and her father and summons were served on them by a police constable on Saturday last. Azamdin is alleged to have threatened Ragya with violence.

An inquiry was opened into the death of Ragya Changoo by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, at the Coroner's Court on Monday when the post-mortem examination held on his body by Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, showed that there were small abrasions on the chin and left side of the face and a superficial bruise over the left collar bone and the spleen was ruptured. This could have been caused by a blow or a fall not necessarily violent and that this was the cause of death.

The suspects were present at the inquiry. Further inquiry was adjourned till October 22 to enable the police to make further investigations in the matter.

DEATH FROM HAEMORRHAGE.

On receipt of information that one Hangoo, a Hindu aged 40, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Saturday evening, Sub-Inspector Hussonally Yasin of the Byculla police station visited the hospital and made inquiries when he found that Hangoo went to the hospital of his own accord on Friday last and had pneumonia. He died the next day.

At an inquest held on his body at the Coroner's Court on Monday the medical evidence showed that death was due to haemorrhage from fracture of the base of the skull which might have been due to a fall during illness. A verdict of an accidental death was recorded by the jury.

FIRE IN GROCERY SHOP.

A fire broke out on Sunday night in a grocery shop belonging to Keshowraw Mungaonkar and situated in Birbhanjia building on Girgaum Road, and resulted in a damage of Rs. 5,100. As soon as smoke was noticed issuing forth from the shop the fire brigade were informed and the fire engine from Gowalia Tank under Mr. E. Steele, followed by the steamers from Babula Tank and Bhuleshwar, arrived on the spot in quick success one. The men of the brigade found the casing of electric wires, show cases, groceries and mythelated spirit all ablaze The fire was extinguished by playing water on it by working the air compressor within ten minutes.

The damage to the contents is estimated at Rs. 5,000 while that to the building at about Rs. 100.

The cause of the fire is supposed to be due to the fusing of electric wires.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH ON RAILWAY LINE.

The dead body of an unknown Hindu, aged about 30, was found lying with the head crushed on the up line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Parel on Monday. A third class ticket from Dadar to Parel and Rs. 2-3-10 were found in the coat pocket of the dead man. The body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest was held on it yesterday by the Coroner and a verdict of an accidental death was recorded by the jury.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Gowrishanker Narlheram, a Gujerati Brahmin, was placed by SubInspector Kothawalla of the Princess Street Police Station before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning on charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,697-3-0. Gowrishanker was employed by Gokuldas Khimji as a bill collector from 15-12-1924 and he served till 23-12-1924 during which time he recovered Rs. 1,697-3-0 from various customers of Gokuldas and, it is alleged, absconded with the money. He was arrested at Pydhownie on Friday last.

As inquiries in the matter were incomplete, Mr. Kothawalla applied for the remand of the accused into police custody for seven days. The application was granted.

THEFT OF WATCH AND EAR-RINGS

Adam Ismail, a Mahomedan, residing at Mori Road, Mahim, has complained to the police that a gold chain with watch and a pair of earrings of his wife were stolen from his house on the night of the 15th instant. He suspects a negro boy servant aged 12 years whom he had taken in his employ only four days prior to the date of the incident. He had kept the watch, the chain and the earrings on the table before retiring for the night and had found them stolen next morning. The boy has disappeared.

Police inquiries in the matter are in progress.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

15TH SESSION TO BE HELD IN POONA

POONA, October 18.

The 15th session of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference will be held in the N. M. Wadia Amphitheatre, Fergusson College, Poona from 23rd to 25th October under the presidency of Sir Manubhai Mehta, Dewan of Baroda. On the 23rd His Excellency the Governor will deliver the inaugural address. A report of the action taken on the resolution of the last conference will be presented after the Presidential address. Four sub-committees will be appointed to consider various topics connected with the co-operative movement. The programme for the second and third days includes consideration of the reports of the sub-committees.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMME.

A supplementary programme also includes the meeting of the editors of the English and vernacular journals of the institute, a meeting of people interested in secondary occupations for agriculturists such as weaving and poultry farming, a Central Co-operative Banks' conference, a meeting of the Chairman of the Institute and Divisional branches, and a meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Council.—A.P.

ELECTION MEETING AT MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swarajya Party, there will be a public meeting at the —— Jetha Cloth Market Hall, to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) when the voters working in the cloth markets are requested to be present. Messrs. J. M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Purshottam Tricumdas, B. T. Desai and Vithaldas Damodar Govindji will address the audience on the ensuing Council elections.

RESPONSIVISTS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Goregaonkar Buildings, Girgaum, when Mr. Joseph Baptista, Rajah Bahadur Govindal Shivlal, Drs. Welkar and Savarkar will speak on "Coming Elections." Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will preside.

RESPONSIVIST MEETING AT PAREL.

Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, M. R. Jayakar, Mayjee Govindjee and Dr. N. D. Savarkar addressed a public meeting of the Residents of Parel at Lalbaug on Monday night on "The Coming Elections". Mr. L. R. Tairsee presided. The speakers pointed out the difference between the programme of the Swarajists and Responsivists and appealed to vote for best men and tried politicians.

The full report of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

EX-NAWAB OF BELHA'S CASE

MORE PROSECUTION WITNESSES EXAMINED

The case in which Abdul Rasul Alamkhan the ex-Nawab of Belha was charged with cheating several Firms and merchants in Bombay was heard further on Monday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court when the prosecution witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. M. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law who assisted by Mr. Thakurdas Merchant pleader defended the accused. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor, instructed by Inspector Wagle and Sergeant Beart conducted the prosecution.

Lawrence D'Silva a clerk of Messrs Asquith and Lord Ltd. from whose firm the accused had taken some goods on credit giving them to understand that he was "the Nawab of Belha" was first cross-examined. He repeated what he had deposed in his examination-in-chief.

The next two witnesses cross-examined were Abdulla Bin Essa the pearl-merchant who had given some pearls on credit to the accused and Dinsha Engineer, the Secretary to the accused.

Further hearing was then postponed to October 20.

CHILD WELFARE WORK

MUTTRA, Oct. 18.

A Muttra correspondent writes:—

The Sewa Samiti has started child welfare propaganda and has prepared a scheme which has been submitted to the Municipal Board, Muttra, for financial help. The Samiti has purchased machines for cinema and magic lantern shows and is carrying out its work by means of lectures on child welfare, maternity, health, sanitation, and prevention of diseases illustrated with slides and films.

From the 23rd September last the Samiti started a children's room and library in a part of the Lakhmidas Hall which is kept open from 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. During the last two weeks six lectures have been delivered in different quarters of the city and the public seems to be much interested.

SEEKING MAHATMA'S INSPIRATION

ANOTHER EUROPEAN LADY AT SABARMATI ASHRAM

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15.

Miss Muriel Lester, a Socialist and a member of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, has arrived at the Sabarmati Ashram with her nephew, Mr. Hogg. She is leading the life of the Ashram and learning spinning. Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, she said that she had been living in "Poplar" and had been running Kingsley Hall, which was founded in memory of her brother and to which were attached nursery schools, children's classes, a children's house and a teetotal public house. "I have come", she said, "to get inspiration from Gandhi and his followers" She will stay in the Ashram for a fortnight more and then visit several places in Northern India. She has visited the local Labour Union and the various institutions attached to it. She was delighted to see the Labour schools which were, she said, a novel feature of Trade Unionism in India. Asked her opinion about Mr. Gandhi, she said that he had been able to bring the religious conception of life into the forefront of political life in a manner they in England had not been able to do.—A. P.

KOLHAPUR DEWAN.

RAO BAHADUR LATHE TO GO?

POONA, Oct. 18.

The "Sausthani Swarajya", edited by Mr. Patwardhan of the Servants of India Society which had to suspend publication as a result of the fire at the Arya Bhushan Press, made its appearance again yesterday. It gives currency to the rumour that Rao Bahadur Lathe, present Dewan of Kolhapur will soon relinquish charge and that selection for the post will be made in due course.—Free Press.

THE TEREDESAI MEMORIAL CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Oct. 18.

The Parsi Union Cricket Club met the Anand Bharati C. C. yesterday at Thana and sustained a big defeat of an innings and 59 runs. The former scored 31 and 42 runs in their two innings respectively, while the score put up by the latter was 123 in the first innings.

The Cosmopolitan C. C. won a splendid victory over the Y.M.A.C.C. in the other match that was also played out yesterday. The Cosmopolitans were all out for 93 runs in the first innings while their opponents scored only 36 runs. In the second innings, the former scored 41 runs for 3 wickets down and declared their innings closed. The Y.M.A.C. had lost 7 wickets for 35 runs when the stumps were drawn.

RAKHI CELEBRATIONS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

Maulvi Lakat Hussein led a procession yesterday in connection with the Rakhi celebrations accompanied by music. At a public meeting held in the evening, Mr. Pyush Kanti Ghose, who presided, emphasised the necessity for the function and stressed upon the importance of celebrating Rakhi. The meeting terminated with exchange of rakhis.—Free Press.

ELECTION MEETING AT VASHI

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Oct. 18.

A meeting of the voters from the Agri community was held at Vashi Taluka in Kolaba, when it was unanimously resolved to support the candidature of Mr. Atmaram Mahadeo Atavne whole-heartedly as an Independent Congress candidate. The vilifications carried on by the Kolaba Samachar against Sjt. Atmaram Shet were strongly resented. There is scarcely any hope for Mr. Gosavi the Responsivist candidate in these parts.

URGING CANCELLATION OF REVISION SETTLEMENT.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Pen wires under date October 18th:—

The Pen Taluka rayats at a public meeting yesterday, with Mr. Dinkarbaba Manohar presiding, passed a resolution requesting Government to cancel the Second Revision Settlement introduced last July until the new Council amends the Land Revenue Code and to postpone recovery at enhanced rates this year, since the first year of a new Settlement should be a year of remission. The meeting further appointed a representative committee authorising it to take legal steps, if their request is not granted.—A. P.

Mr. Kincaid, the retiring Judicial Commissioner in Sindh was given an "At Home" by the honorary magistrates of Karachi when the elite of the city bade farewell to him.—F. P.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

RESOLUTION TO EFFECT ECONOMY.

CORPORATION MEETING.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, Rao Saheb M. D. Rane moved:—That in order to effect economy in expenditure, the Schools Committee be requested to report:—

"(a) Whether it is not practicable to reduce the present strength of the Supervising Establishment such as the Superintendents, Attendance Officers and their Assistants, Educational Supervisors, etc., by amalgamating their duties; and (b) whether it is not practicable to secure the services of a sufficiently efficient Secretary on a smaller salary than that paid to the present Secretary of the Schools Committee, in view of the fact that Government have in their Bombay Educational service many officers, who have experience over 15 years in the Department and who are considered to be highly efficient, drawing a salary between Rs. 250 and 550 per mensem only."

Mr. Rane said he had nothing to say against the present Secretary, and his main object in bringing forward the resolution was merely to effect economy in the administration. They had 361 schools in Bombay with 44,670 children and the average expenditure was Rs. 68 per student. In the mofussil the expense was on an average Rs. 17 per student. There were, he complained, 50 officials in Bombay as against 3 or 4 in a district like Ratnagiri where there were 761 school spread over a large area with 44,760 student. He thought the time had come for some kind of enquiry in the matter.

Mr. R. A. Gole seconded.

Mr. M. V. Dabholker opposing said the Schools Committee had already appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the whole question and until the report was out, they should do nothing in the matter.

Mr. A. K. Pai said it was the Corporation which had, by resolution after resolution, increased the staff of teachers, etc. and it was no use now blaming the Committee. He asked them to place their full confidence in the Committee and not criticise it time and often.

Mr. Kanji K. Master said the Secretary was in the Military Department formerly, and how was it possible for such a man to administer a department such was spending Rs. 30 lakhs yearly on schools.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said the question they had to consider was whether they were paying an adequate salary to the Secretary, and whether they could get a competent man on about Rs. 700 per month, which they were now paying to the Secretary. If it was possible for them to get the services of a very capable man for about Rs. 800 was it not proper for them to employ him? Therefore, he wanted the matter to be considered by the Schools Committee.

The President giving his decision on a point of order said the Corporation's resolution was to the effect that the Secretary's services were borrowed by the Corporation for a period of five years. But, he said, the position was that the Corporation were under no contract with Mr. Farooqui for five years, unless the Schools Committee had entered into a contract with the Secretary. They had only borrowed the Secretary's services for five years.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said the Schools Committee was seriously considering the question of economy, and they had already reduced the number of teachers by about 56. They were also effecting economy in the matter of rents. About the Secretary, he said, if they went on giving him pinpricks it would not lead to efficiency.

The proposition was carried.

PROPERTY TAXES ON BUILDINGS.

Rao Saheb M. D. Rane moved, and Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded: that in view of the fact that all property taxes on buildings are levied on one and the same principle, but the amenities of life provided by the Municipality are not the same in all cases, the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of mending the provisions concerning private streets underlying. Sections 302—307 of the Municipal Act in such a manner that all the works such as those referred to in Section 305 of the Municipal Act are carried out at the expense of the Municipality and not at the cost of the property holders, and to submit a report in order to enable the Corporation to approach Government for the amendment of the Municipal Act, at the earnest possible date.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved an amendment referring the proposition to Roads' Committee for report.

The Commissioner said the matter was already under consideration by the Roads' Committee.

The motion as also the amendment, were lost.

PROVISION FOR PLANTING ROAD-SIDE TREES.

On the motion of Dr. D. B. Master, the following was adopted:—

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to make a suitable provision in the Budget every year, for gradually planting road-side trees, wherever possible on all the roads of the City having footpaths and a width of 40 feet and upwards, for the comfort of the pedestrians and for adding to the amenities of the City, the work commencing with B and C Wards.

MUNICIPAL BIGGARIES.

Mr. R. S. Nekaljay moved:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report on the advisability and feasibility of giving effect to the following suggestions. (a) that a provision be made in the next year's Budget for providing all "Biggaries" working in different departments, viz. Health, Drainage, Scavenging, etc., with a "Kambli" to each one of them during monsoon. (b) That no Biggari should be fined if he comes 10 to 15 minutes late for the presentee. (c) That in the event of any Biggari's (her or his) death a batch of 12 Biggaries from the Ward where the death has taken place be allowed Funeral leave. (d) That on all public holidays and Sundays the Biggaries be given half a day leave. (e) That in the event of any individual Biggari having been dismissed by any of the Ward Supervisor or the Chief Supervisor and in case if he applies to the Commissioner, he should be given full hearing by him instead of referring him back to the same Officer. (f) Full maternity benefits be given to Biggari women working in the Health and other departments. (g) That no Biggari's pay should be deducted if he gets injured while on duty. (h) That all Biggaries be made entitled to sick leave on producing a certificate from a Medical Practitioner.

(i) That all Supervisors, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, etc., in the Health, Market Conservancy and Engineering Departments, etc., be provided with proper badges as in the case of B.E.S. & T. Company, Ltd., Bombay.

The Commissioner said many of the things asked for in the proposition were already conceded by the Municipality although, he said, he had no objection to make a report as asked for.

The motion was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. H. J. Davis the Corporation passed a resolution of condolence at the death of Mr. George Wittet, who was a member of the Corporation for two years

SPECIAL TAX ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved:—that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is not desirable to levy a special tax on the Fire Insurance Companies in view of the fact that these Companies derive immense benefits of a well-equipped Fire Brigade maintained by the Municipality and that if he thinks it desirable to do so he be requested to submit definite proposals in the matter.

He said the Corporation were levying a general tax of half per cent. to the public, and he did not know why they should not tax the Insurance Companies who were so much benefitted.

Mr. Mantri seconded and the proposition was adopted.

STEPS FOR PROHIBITION.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved: That the representatives of the Corporation on the Excise Advisory Committee be informed that the Corporation being in favour of prohibition they should bring and support proposals to enact that goal as early as possible.

Dr. Vora said members of the Advisory Committee were bound to put before the Government the views of the Corporation, which were in favour of total prohibition. Unfortunately, many of the Parsis were holders of liquor licenses and the Parsi members .....

Dr. R. M. Mistry rising to a point of order complained that it was not proper to make a reflection on the Parsi community.

The President upheld the objection.

Dr. Vora continuing said they could not at the same time forget the fact that many of the Parsi members of the Corporation were opposed to the resolution. If they, however, wanted to remove that impression they should support the resolution.

Mr. B. T. Desai seconding said they were all of the opinion that prohibition should come by stages, and Government also were of the same opinion. The Committee should hurry that stage by carrying out the mandate of the Corporation.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved an amendment that the subject matter of the proposition be sent to the members' Advisory Committee who should be asked to submit proposals for attaining total prohibition.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe was opposed to the idea of curtailing the freedom of members of the Advisory Committee.

The proposition was agreed to.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved, seconded by Mr. L. R. Tairsee: That the Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that in the matter of electing buildings for the location of schools and regulating admission of students to Municipal Schools, no distinction of any kind whatsoever based on caste prejudices shall be made.

The proposition was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

Lady Tata performed, on Monday afternoon, the opening ceremony of the new drill and assembly hall of the Navin Marathi Shala, Poona, a model primary school, conducted by the Deccan Education Society. The estimated cost of the hall is Rs. 18,000, out of which the Society has been able to get by public subscription, Rs. 15,000. Prof. V. K. Jog took the opportunty to appeal for the balance of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 more for the upkeep.—Free Press.

AJMERE NOTES.

LOCK-OUT IN UJJAIN MILLS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMERE, October 18.

On the Dusrah, Vaidik Sandesh, the Hindi Weekly, was published under the editorship of Pandit Dwarkaprasad Sewak. The journal is devoted to Aryasamaj and the Hindu Sangathan and is Nationalist in political policy.

Following the Indore reports, Tarun Rajasthan labourers, numbering over 1,000 of the Binod Mills of Ujjain have gone on strike. 14 hours of work, and no bonus are said to be their principal grievances. The mill owners have declared a lock-out, and the labourers hae approached Ahmedabad Labour union for help, and Regency Council of Gwalior and the local authorities for intervention. The public are reported to be highly sympathetic towards the suffering workers.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 19, 1926

SIR BASIL BLACKETT IN BURMA.

Sir Basil Blackett, of the Government of India, is on one of his frequent tours of propagandising on behalf of the inimitable financial and currency policy, of which he is such an untiring apostle. It is Burma this time, which receives the benefit of his unequalled effulgence. Sir Basil professes to be in the Eastern province for the purpose of assimilating the Burman viewpoint, but, in practice, as usual with him, the Finance Member comes down heavily on the pet corns of the Burma trader. He contends that the rice export duty does not fall on the producer (?), despite all the economic lore to the contrary. For all orthodox economists have hitherto agreed that export duties on articles, of which the exporting country has no monopoly, must, by their very nature, fall upon the producer; and the authors of the United States constitution had such a wholesome dread of these export duties that they actually laid it down as a provision of the American constitution that the exports of American produce should be exempt from all State or Federal taxes. And yet Sir Basil has told the Burma Chamber of Commerce that the rice export duty falls on the consumer: and, in such matters Sir Basil is an infallible authority. It is the New Testament in Economics, and the faithful must be content to believe where they cannot prove.

The Finance Member is more orthodox, at least, according to his own gospel, on currency matters. Naturally Bombay is his special bugbear in this respect, and the furious toreador of the Government of India cannot resist the temptation to wave once more the red rag of the ratio before the Bombay "bears", this time, according to Sir Basil. The downward tendency in the exchange is ascribed by this great apostle of the Indian currency reform to a well-planned bear tactics, though he has carefully omitted giving specific proofs of such an assertion: on the other hand, he has delighted the hearts of his faithful hearers by declaring that the resources of the Government of India are ample enough to maintain the 18d. ratio. We have no doubt the Currency League of Bombay will effectively take up this challenge. They cannot but see that the Government are determined to maintain this unnatural ratio, even though natural forces tend to weaken it; and then call it a carefully planned campaign by the Bombay implacables. Sir Basil contends that the issue of the ratio is dead. Is he so certain already of a subservient majority in the Assembly as to make this bold forecast, even though only a couple of months ago the Assembly had solemnly postponed discussion, and thereby kept the question open? He informs the faithful of Rangoon that the policy of the Government of India in regard to currency will be shortly announced. Has it not already been sufficiently announced? Or is it to be a ringing counter blast to the Currency League of Bombay? Is Sir Basil well-advised in making himself so distinctly a partisan?

Finally, the question of the Reserve Bank needs to be far more carefully considered than Sir Basil thinks it necessary. To him there is no difficulty nor danger in laying down the law by saying that the Imperial Bank cannot discharge the multiple duties of a central reserve bank acting also as a sort of a practical educator in matters of banking, and at the same time serving as a general controller of credit in the land. He has, however, yet to show why the Imperial Bank's constitution and charter cannot be suitably modified to make that institution serve for this new duty. Sir Basil's own unbacked word will not suffice on such topics where he is frankly a partisan. We are at one with the Currency Commission in the latter's suggestion for a Bank with a definitely limited chance for profiteering out of the national functions entrusted to it. We would even go further and suggest that such a bank ought to be owned wholly by the State. But that is not the same thing as saying that a Reserve Bank is necessary in addition to the existing Imperial Bank. If Sir Basil's utterances in Burma represent truly the Government mind on these highly contentious subjects, he and his colleagues may be sure of the most lively times in the Assembly next session. Only, we would wish there were more men in the Assembly than there are likely to be, who could try a fall with Sir Basil on his own ground creditably. Will not the leaders of the nation wake up, while it is yet time, and provide some room for competent persons to try conclusions with Sir Basil Blackett in the Assembly?

LORD OLIVIER ON INDIA.

Lord Olivier is one of the few Britishers who make an honest attempt to understand India. He does not see the whole truth, his remedies for the present discontent are inadequate; but what little he sees he sets out frankly and clearly, even if thereby he should fill the bureaucracy here with dismay. Recently in the course of the debate on India held at the Union of Democratic Control Summer School, he made a notable speech on the present situation in India. He deplored the fact that "Indian matters are simply not understood in this country but that they are treated in an absoluttely false manner." He holds the Civil Servants and financially interested people responsible for this. Regarding the smug effrontery of the average Britisher who sees in India a semi-civilised people only fit to be governed by others, he says it is no wonder that "this attitude of mind appears beastly and offensive to the educated Indian mind." He adds: "India has made more contributions to Western civilisation, culture and religion than any one else and the West has always been a disciple of the East. India has drawn from the West certain elements of the science of production, but that is all." He is satisfied that "Indian nationalism is by no no means a self-seeking creation of an ambitious and self-seeking class..... The will to get the British Government out of India is national." Even the illiterate masses, he says, are being fast disillusioned. "Amritsar has struck the majority of the Indians as characteristic of British rule."

The diagnosis is substantially right; but the remedy suggested by Lord Olivier is inadequate to-day. He suggests that "when a province is as sufficiently advanced as Bombay, for instance, it should be given complete autonomy." Provincial autonomy, and that, too, in only some provinces, might possibly have sufficed years ago. To-day the formula is not a complete solution. An ex-Secretary of State for India should not need to be told that the so-called provincial autonomy without substantial autonomy in the Central Legislature and Executive is not worth much. Besides, why should autonomy be confined to some provinces? Have not the rest been under British tutelage long enough? Is it possible that the halting suggestion is due to the present Hindu-Muslim tension? It does not seem likely; for Lord Olivier says: "Neither Hindus nor Moslems regard the riots as anything against the idea of Home Rule for India. The political and spiritual leaders of neither community think so, and they are very dissatisfied with these manifestations I have not met any Indian who has regarded them as a sign of any significande. What is significant is that the British Government is not able or competent to deal with them." If the British Government are not competent enough, why not give a chance to a purely Indian Government?

TACTICS AND STRATEGY.

A public meeting was recently held, we understand, in Cutch Bhuj, ostensibly to popularise the idea of the People's Conference and to secure delegates for the same in as large a number as possible from Cutch itself but in reality to devise means to render the Conference in Bombay a veritable fiasco by exporting "delegates" hostile to it. Apart from the very questionable tactics alleged to have been used in attaching to the circular calling the meeting names of prominent persons without their consent, well-wishers of the Cutchi people cannot but deplore the strategy, which sought by such a camouflaged meeting to tie down the hands of the Conference even before it had assembled. Though the original circular purported to call the meeting from all parts of Cutch, the actual attendance at this meeting which was boomed as a gathering of all Cutchis in Cutch did not register more than a dozen from Mandvi, the most populous place in Cutch, a couple at most from Mundra, half-a-dozen or so from Anjar, and a meagre number from Bhuj itself. The attendance was ingeniously augumented by the compulsory attendance of a few boys from the Bhuj State High School. Considerable portions of the State like Abdasa had no representatives at the meeting at all. Not content with this desire of collecting together a carefully packed personnel, the moving spirits of this gathering went one better on the day of the meeting, and placed before it resolutions which had never been announced in the original or any subsequent circular. These resolutions aimed at tying down the hands of the main Conference in Bombay. The representatives from Mandvi protested against this unconstitutional and unwarranted procedure, not because they were out of sympathy with the resolutions but rather because of the utterly irregular nature of the proceedings. Their protest, however, was brushed aside and they were asked to withdraw if they did not approve the conduct of proceedings. They elected to stay and to protest from their place in the meeting, but with no success. It is now left to the Conference proper meeting during this week in Bombay to deal with these individuals and their tactics, and to assert the rights of the people of Cutch which have been so sytematically trampled under foot by a clique. We trust the Conference will denounce such tactics in the most emphatic manner possible.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

GOLD STANDARD THE ONLY SOLUTION.

(BY P. A. WADIA AND G. N. JOSHI.)

Something may be said in favour of Mr. Keynes' scheme for a country like Great Britain which has reached the point of maximum utilisation of her resources, and for whom maintenance of the present level of production may be sound economic policy. For Great Britain, therefore, stability of internal level of prices in details may be essential as a condition of prosperity; for India which is just beginning her industrial development stability of the internal level of prices in detail may spell stagnation and industrial backwardness. We want relative stability, and that can be easily achieved by an effective gold standard. Stability of exchange can likewise follow upon an effective gold standard.

The Only Solution.

Stability of the price level and stability of exchange can undoubtedly be secured by an effective control of currency and credit—in other words of the volume of purchasing power in the country Under the gold bullion system in its final form, the currency system is to consist of media of exchange—notes—which are to serve only as media of exchange; and as there will be no alternative use of the money, all the money will be in circulation. There will be no difficulty under these circumstances for the currency authority in controlisg the total volume of purchasing power with a view to maintain stability of exchange and stability of prices. We are prepared to recognise the effectiveness of this control; but it is for this very reason that we are opposed to the Gold Bullion Standard. Under our present economic conditions stability of foreign exchange which is not natural and stability of internal prices in detail may be maintained to the harm of this country's interest as often as for its good. In future human ingenuity may continue a more stable standard than the gold standard; but for the present the gold standard is the only solution of our currency difficulties. Under present conditions we regretfully confess we would rather trust the blind chances of gold mining than human control and management. We are not against management, but that management should be conditioned by factors over which human agency cannot exercise arbitrary control. The currency history of the United States during the last eight years bears witness to the fact that even under a full gold standard there is ample latitude for effective control.

Currency and Credit Control.

The fundamental idea that governs the whole report of the Commissioners is that India's economic troubles can be finally solved by currency and credit control. "India is perhaps the only country" say the Commissioners, "among the great trading countries of the world, in which the Government exercises direct control over the currency in general and over the note issue in particular". The credit situation in India is controlled, as far as it is controlled at all, by the Imperial Bank. "The only way to secure co-ordination" of control of currency and credit, "is to concentrate the controls in one hand". Now nobody who has studied the economic history of the world during the last 15 years can fail to recognise the national importance of control of currency and credit. The development of industries, the augmentation of production, the increase of prosperity and the creation of greater social stability—all alike depend ultimately on sound currency and credit conditions. But it is equally evident that the effective control of currency and credit pre-supposes political autonomy and the powers of self-determination. In a country like India, where the powers of government are vested in an irresponsible bureaucracy, and where the—currency authority is sure to be influenced directly or indirectly by this bureaucracy, the dangers arising from human imperfections and human fallibility are aggravated by the fact that those who control may have interests not exactly identical with the interests that embody the welfare of the people.

Control by Alien Interests.

Credit and currency control undoubtedly an effective remedy for some of the economic difficulties of India; and if this control were vested in Indians inspired with zeal to uplift India and responsible to the country we should welcome the idea of such control. But where the means of ascertaining the demands for currency and credit are so vague and unreliable, where the plea of maintaining a stable level of prices is likely to be abused, where, moreover, one of the essential conditions of successful control is to be exercised by an agency that is not only liable to the normal imperfections of human nature in the shape of error of judgment but to the further imperfections resulting from the fact that it will be under the influence of alien rulers, we hesitate to accept as sound the proposal of the Royal Commissioners. Trust and confidence are undoubtedly the foundations of all human progress, and the adventure of faith that risks life itself for the ideal may find life in abundance, but the faith that risks life for the sake of finding it is different from the rashness of the ignorant spendthrift who may lose himself and the life he is seeking, in his desire to reach fulness by the acquisition of and trust in every wayside good that strikes his eye. Let us not be spendthrifts after this model!

(Concluded.)

A UNIVERSITY FOR BARODA.

PROF. WIDGERY'S SCHEME ANALYSED.

....(BY A STUDENT OF BARODA.)

I

Prof. A. G. Widgery's scheme for a University at Baroda is admittedly a lucid exposition of the necessity according to him of a University at that place Every detail of teh scheme to be evolved has been thought of and considered in its essentials. The question of finance also is discussed with the propriety finance always commands. No hustling of any issues of importance is in evidence. And yet at the end the reader vaguely feels that he is not satisfied and convinced.

Conditions in Baroda.

This feeling may be brought on by an intimate knowledge of local conditions in Baroda where there is sometimes an invasion of intellectual acrobatics. There have been several schemes during this last decade; some of which may have been the outcome of an ultra-enthusiastic brain conscious of its constructive ability, far more than can be warranted by tangible tests: some were chiefly the echoes of the princely master's master-mind seeking expression and articulation through these mediums. Under the microscopic analysis of every day experience none of them have so far been able to justify the labour expended on them. It would be a platitude to say that man at his best is only sceptical But man is sceptical as a result of experience of these long ages and not by instinct.

An Autonomous University.

The present scheme for an independent and autonomous University stands as its author claims not only as the necessary culmination of the educational development of the State, but also as a definite need, in that through such a University the ideas of the people might be influenced and their activities guided. While on personal duty, with H. H. the Maharaja, the author of the scheme urged these considerations from time to time and with the Maharaja's truly remarkable breadth of view and wide and deep cultural interests the author was asked to draft a scheme giving full scope for a speedy development of the local genius. The author further remarks that on account of insidious opposition from an influential (esoteric?) quarter he thought that it was then hopeless to expect serious consideration and had therefore to suppress his scheme Conditions however changed with the advent of His Highness's golden jubilee. Those who were formerly apathetic were then at last prepared to admit that the subject deserved consideration. Under these auspicious circumstances it was that the author presented his original scheme without revising it or adding to it as we wished. For the sake of infusing the right spirit in the University life itself the author is firmly convinced that a University of Baroda should resemble the type of the small older universities of Scotland or Germany. The author admits that he is not prepared to countenance Baroda educational institutions beig united with those of Ahmedabad in the event of a University for Gujarat being considered as a practical proposition because he feels that associations with a college like the Gujarat College of Ahmedabad would eventually increase possibilities of renewed difficulties with regard to ordering things in one's own institutions according to one's own wishes.

Reasons Against Amalgamation.

He feels apprehensions on the score of the powerful British Government's influence behind the Ahmedabad College and because the chance to escape from the evils of the present Bombay University would be lost by joining with an Ahmedabad University for Gujrat. In his opinion the State must have the entire control of its educational system from top to bottom and then alone can it mould the life of its people as a whole. He is anxious to remind the critics of his scheme, to remind those who have eyes to see and the will to learn that there are marked differences between his suggestions and the conditions in the prevailing organisation of the Bombay University.

Before proceeding to a consideration of the scheme proper it would be well to consider the author's preliminary remarks. The sole purpose of a Baroda University is, as has been said, to give Baroda subjects a wider scope to develop their latent cultural potentialities and mould their life so as to secure and establish a set of trustworthy traditions based on a clear perception of what is good and what is not good of what is great and what is less than great. The author seeks to achieve this end by entrusting the whole control of the University to the State while he is firmly convinced that there is far too much departmentalism in the State and a consequent absence of efficiency and economy.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

The British Liberal Party.

Lord Oxford reminds the Liberal Party, whose leadership he has just vacated, of the record of his work for it. "I have been," he says, "for the best part of half a century in public life" and he proceeds to observe, "I was Prime Minister for a longer consecutive term and had to face graver responsibilities than any of my predecessors during the last hundred years." This is a unique record and Mr. Lloyd George in his speech at Barnstaple paid an eloquent tribute to his former chief as "one of the most distinguished in the brilliant array of eminent men in the Liberal Party." The choice of a new leader is in the present circumstances of that Party a matter of considerable difficulty to it. The rank and file would like to have Mr. Lloyd George, but the High-brows cannot tolerate him. The selection of a leader who pleases both the rank and file and the High-brows is impossible, because no such leader is available.

Mr. Cook's Hopes.

The most militant of the British miners leaders, Mr. Cook, is still in a hopeful mood. He says that ninety per cent. of the men are still firm and if they can only get out the men already working, the question of agreement is "only a few days away." But as regards the safety men whose walk-out will be a serious embarassment to the mining industry the gravity of such a step from the humanitarian point of view is so serious that the Secretary of the Association which controls the safety men has informed Mr. Cook that they will attend at their posts even if they accept his invitation to a 'Council of War." The struggle between the owners and the men must either be taken now to the floor of the House of Commons where the Baldwin Government must be compelled to put pressure on the owners or the men must be prepared for a strike which will have to continue for months. But they are already at the end of their financial resources and the owners think this is their one great chance.

The Die-Hard Outlook.

Lord Birkenhead is fond of lecturing the indian leaders on the need for co-operation with the bureaucracy in order to make the "Reforms" a success. His speeches bear the impress of the Die-Hard mentality, which refuses to consider India in any other capacity than as a land to be exploited. The Secretary of State for India thought he could cleverly camouflage his appeal for co operation so that the process of exploitation can be shown to proceed with the consent of some Indians at least, by condescending to add that he wanted from them no mere adulatory approval of his policy. But if any of our leaders imagine that accommodating themselves to the Birkenhead view is likely to bring nearer the revision of the constitution," Lord Birkenhead's declaration in his speech at the Indian Students' Hostel ought to disillusion them. He said he had not felt it incumbent upon himself to consult the Cabinet regarding such revision before 1929. The boys will be examined at the proper stipulated time. Schoolmasters in England do not believe in forcing the pace of political education in the case of Indian pupils.

Viceroy's Medal

The Viceroy has hit upon an interesting method of stimulating interest among college students in subjects of practical interest to India and the world. He has notified his intention to award annually from the next year a gold medal for the best essay on a subject of this character and a silver medal to the best candidate appearing from each province which has not secured the gold medal. The happy idea is skilfully worked out in detail. To prevent narrow reading and thought the general subject of the essay will be announced only two months before the date of the competition, so that the students will have to be wide-awake and will be posted in all the principal topics of practical interest. And then, to prevent mere retailing of ideas, the particular aspect of the subject to be dealt with in the essay will only be announced just at the time of the competition. As nine students out of ten could have readily guessed, the general subject for the first competition to be held in January next is "Indian Agriculture." The Royal Commission may congratulate themselves on a wide and guaranteed circle of readers of every bit of evidence before them. Poor school boys, their time is not yet, they can now only make haste to get into college.

Tribute to Small Causes Court Judge.

A graceful tribute was paid to the work done by Mr. S. E. Kurwa as acting Judge of the Small Causes Court when the members of the Bar bade him good-bye on his vacating the appointment on Friday. Mr. V. H. Pradhan, president of the Pleaders' Association, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, referred to the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Kurwa had discharged his responsibilities, to the good relations that existed between him and the lawyers pleading before him and, above all, to the constant help and guidance given by him to the junior members of the Bar. No occupant of the Bench could desire a more gratifying appreciation of his work.

RISE OF A NEW DYNASTY.

VICEROY ON THE NEW ERA.

ADVICE TO PUNJAB DURBARIES.

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived in Lahore this morning and received a cordial welcome.

Their Excellencies then drove to the Government House in procession.

After spending an hour and a half at the Government House, His Excellency held a public Durbar in the Diwan-I-Am at Lahore Fort for the reception of the principal Sardars and Indian gentlemen of the Punjab. After the Viceroy had taken his seat, the Chief Secretary declared the Durbar open. The provincial Durbaries were then presented to the Viceroy by the Chief Secretary. After the presentation, His Excellency the Viceroy rose and delivered his speech. A translation of the address was read out by Nawab Sir Omar Hayat Khan Tiwana. The Chief Secretary after this was granted permission by His Excellency the Viceroy to close the Durbar. His Excellency then left the Durbar Hall with the same ceremonies which were performed on arrival including the firing of 31 guns. The proceedings were watched by Her Excellency Lady Irwin and Lady Hailey from a balcony behind the dais and as soon as His Excellency the Viceroy left the Hall they descended and left the Durbar Hall as well. The procession finally retraced its way back to the Government House.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Durbar held at Lahore:—Sardars and gentlemen of the Punjab,—It is hardly necessary for me to say what great pleasure it has given me to hold a Durbar in this historic city and to meet so many representative men of the Punjab during the first year of my Viceralty. In these days when so many things are changing before our eyes, old fashioned institution such as Durbars are apt to fade into oblivion and disuse, yet to my mind the purpose and value of a public Durbar such as this remain. It gives loyal subjects the chance openly to show their loyalty to the King-Emperor and it enables me as his representative to meet them and publicly to commend those who stood by the Government during the anxious years of war and through the subsequent troubles from which this province is now emerging. I can assure them all that their loyalty and devotion to the crown are not forgotten. When I look on this great gathering of men from all parts of the province—men who trace their ancestry to names famous in Indian history for the arts of peace and war—my mind inevitably goes back to similar scenes which have taken place in the past centuries in Lahore, some in this very fort, some even in this very audience hall. In a fitter place, I think, than in this audience chamber of the Emperor Akbar, could the chief and leading men of this great growing province meet to welcome the representative of the King-Emperor.

DYNASTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Nearly ten years have passed since a Viceroy held a Durbar in this town. Those ten years have seen changes destined perhaps to be more far-reaching in their effects than any of the old struggles and invasions which ebbed and flowed over the Punjab in days gone by. A new dynasty has arisen, the dynasty of the people themselves. New powers and new responsibilities are in your hands, and I am confident that you whom I address to-day will assist your province to use those powers and responsibilities with wisdom. Critics of this new development there have been plenty but I am glad to think that the Punjab has proved, that if handled in the spirit of constructive effort and goodwill, this form of government can be at once the instrument of valuable training in the business of administration and the means of securing improvement in those matters on which the lives of the great mass of the people principally depend. The harmonious working of the reforms in this province is I make no doubt due largely to the qualities of shrewdness and commonsense which have distinguished the representatives whom the people of the Punjab have sent to their Legislative Council and to the degree to which Ministers have recognised the importance of directing the attention of their supporters to practical problems which await solution. I have been glad to hear of how popular interest in all branches of the administration has been quickened especially in what are known as the "beneficent departments" such as agriculture, education and public health. It is that growth of an informed and practical interest in these vital matters that is likely in India as elsewhere to afford the surest foundation for effective political advance. I feel sure gentlemen, that in the Punjab we shall not look for it in vain.

FRETFUL UNREST.

The times which saw the inauguration of these constitutional changes were difficult. As we look back across the last few years, we cannot fail to be struck, by the contrast that they have presented with the period of repose of which the exhausted world dreamed and for which it craved as it passed through the furnace of four years of war, for like nearly every other civilised country, India felt the influence of that spirit of fretful unrest which followed on the heels of war and in this province a combination of untoward circumstances, political and economic, contributed to a troublous period in which for a time crime rose above its normal level. Those days are past and I fervently hope that during my Viceroyalty and for many years to come the stream of administration will flow smoothly on. It is a matter of deep satisfaction that the essential parts of the machinery set up by the Gurdwaras Act last summer are now in working order and that statu-

(Continued on page 8).

THE UNENDING TRAGEDY.

ATTACK ON HINDU IMAGES

HOWRAH PANIC-STRICKEN

CALCUTTA, October 17.

A serious fracas occurred in Ramkrishnapur, Howrah, late on Saturday night, in connection with the immersion of the Goddess Durga. 21 persons were injured, of whom one has died in hospital. Four or five images were broken in front of a mosque on Ramkrishnapur Ghat Road and the broken images were subsequently taken to the ghat and immersed. Some shops are also reported to have been looted and there were a few cases of stabbing. Shops in Howrah market and on both sides of the Grand Trunk Road have been closed to-day and the residents of the locality appeared to be panic stricken. Armed police have been posted in the affected area and armed pickets are patrolling the city.

PRE-ARRANGED ATTACKS

In addition to the trouble at Ramkrishna pur, there were four cases of minor attacks on Hindu processions in other suburbs. In two of the cases brickbats were thrown at the processions by Mahomedans as the processions passed by mosques with music playing, but, these incidents were soon put a stop to by the police, and the images were eventually immersed. In one case the Mahomedans who had previously stored soda water bottles and brickbats in a vacant house adjoining the mosque commenced throwing them at a procession, with the result that they hit one Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police and three or four people in the procession. The coolies who were carrying the image dropped it to the ground and took to their heels, but the police arrived in large numbers and succeeded in inducing the coolies to take the image for immersion.

IMAGES BROKEN

These minor incidents took place before eight at night and in view of the subsequent precautionary measures taken by the District Magistrate, it was thought that there would be no further trouble and when the hour for public prayer was over in all the mosques, the larger processions were allowed to pass at about ten. Four processions reached Ramkrishnapur Ghat road to the accompaniment of music, but they were unable to proceed past a mosque in the locality owing to a fusilade of brickbats and soda water bottles hurled either from inside the mosque or from the tops of houses occupied by the Mahomedans of the locality. The coolies were injured and dropped the images. The broken images were however subsequently conveyed to the Ghat where they were immersed. The police have arrested about 40 persons all Mahomedans and the District Magistrate has issued an order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons armed with sticks and other weapons.

The Secretary of the Pina Club, Ramkrishnapur has sent a telegram to His Excellency the Governor, requesting him to receive a deputation from the residents of Ramkrishnapur and praying for reinforcement of the police force in the locality as a safeguard against further trouble, at a subsequent immersion ceremony.—A. P.

COAL SITUATION

COOK'S "COUNCIL OF WAR"

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Addressing a crowd of 20,000 miners at Leigh, Lancashire, Mr. Cook described the miners who had returned to work as traitors to their principles and their Federation, black-legs and Judases. He declared that the miners had not been beaten. Ninety per cent. were still firm and if only they could get out men working, then the question of agreement would be only few days away.

Mr. Shirkie, Secretary of the National Federation of Colliery Enginemen, Boilermen and Mechanics, said in an interview at Glasgow, that he had received an urgent letter from Mr. Cook, asking the safety-men to attend his "Council of War." He had sent the letter to his Executive for their decision, but whether they attended or not, safety-men would remain at their posts.—Reuter.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR

PLOT AGAINT SHANGHAI FAILS

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Telegrams from Shanghai state that the Cantonese plot against Sunchaunfang, the Shanghai War Lord, in which 4,000 Chekiang troops were suborned to march on Shanghai, via the Hangchow railway, has been foiled. The Mayor of Great Shanghai discovered the conspiracy, which was to have been signalised by a monster meeting of the students to protest against Wanhsien affair. He cut the railway south of Shanghai and took other vigorous steps to suppress the rising.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR RAISING INDUSTRY

A JOINT DECLARATION

RUGBY, Oct. 17.

The "Sunday Times" states that a declaration would be issued on Wednesday by prominent Bankers and Businessmen of all the great nations of Europe and the United States. The declaration, it is stated, constitutes a frank diagnosis of post-war economic developments in Europe and will register a striking plea for the adoption of specific means to raise European industry from its existing impoverishment.—B. O. W.

RIGGING UP THE EXCHANGE.

IMPLICATIONS OF LATEST DEFLATION

SIR P. THAKURDAS ON OFFICIAL TACTICS

NO SANCTION FROM CURRENCY COMMISSION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

Interviewed by a Press representative with reference to the latest communique of the Comptroller of Currency regarding cancellation of five crores of securities in the Paper Currency Reserve, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Commission, Sir Purushotamdas Thakoredas said:—

CANCELLATION OF SECURITIES.

The press communique reports another deflation of five crores at the expense,—in this case,—not of the Gold Securities of the Government of India but of the rupee securities in the Paper Currency Reserve. The Government base their action on one of the recommendations of the Currency Commission, as they put it. The summary of the majority recommendations does not mention this recommendation of the Currency Commission but item gives reference to 4 paragraphs in the report, namely, paragraphs, 81, 116, 136, 146. Paragraph 81 gives a reference to a subsequent paragraph and does not support the communique in the justification that it seeks. Para 116 has no reference to the created securities. Para 136 is the one mainly bearing on the created securities and I quote it in extense that the public may decide for themselves as to how far it supports the action that has been taken.

Para 136 runs:—

"Dealing with the question of the propriety of including Government of India securities among the reserves, it is easy to appreciate that they form a far less desirable aset than commercial bills, for they lack that most useful quality of the latter to expand and contract currency automatically in accordance with the needs of the country. In the case of Government securities, expansion and contraction depend entirely upon the will and judgment of the currency authority, and are therefore more liable to errors of judgment. A large holding of Government securities, moreover, might give rise to difficulties in connection with their realisation, if the need arose. Thier inclusion among the reserve assets of the Issue Department can, therefore, only be justified if the amount held is limited to only so much of the circulation as is unlikely, in any circumstances, to be withdrawn, plus such further amount as can in all probability be realised without causing an undue disturbance of the Government's credit.

"Even the conditional utility which attaches to ordinary securities is absent in the case of the 'created' securities that now find a place in the Reserve. In respect of these, we recommend that the Government should be required to replace them by marketable securities gradually within a period of 10 years."

In the above paragraph, it will be seen, there is no recommendation for the cancellation of the rupee securities. In fact, what the majority recommend is "that the Government should be required to replace them by marketable securities gradually within a period of 10 years." Cancellation of *ad hoc* securities at this juncture is hardly borne out even by this recommendation in the above para. In para 145, the majority recommend that, should 7 crores worth of securities over and above 50 crores not be dispensable after the charter to the Reserve Bank is granted, then for a period of two years from the date,—the date of the charter or to the Reserve Bank becoming operative,—the Issue Department may hold Government of India sterling securities to an amount not exceeding 7 crores. Later on, in a subsequent sub para of paragraph 145, the majority commissioners confirm this. Schedule III of the report makes interesting reading and para 3 thereof confirms what has been said above.

NO WORD ABOUT DEFLATION.

My point is that the Currency Commission never said that the Government of India securities in the Paper Currency Reserve should be reduced as soon as possible to 50 crores but in fact suggested that the seven crores should, if necessary, be replaced by gold *ad hoc* securities. The question of handing over the management of currency to the Reserve Bank has still to be decided by the Government of India and also by the Indian Legislative Assembly. In the meantime, this suggestion of the majority commissioners of the Currency Commission meant for certain contingencies which have not even remotely arisen has come handy to the Finance Department to conceal their manipulation to support 1s. 6d. at the lower goid point. This circumlocution can hardly successfully conceal the real motive. It is interesting to note that while the Press Communique notifies that the Government of India have cancelled 5 crores of securities in the Paper Currency Reserve it does not say a word about Currency having been deflated to that extent. Unless these press communique are intended for experts on currency matters and to conceal even temporarily the real deflation from the lay public, the communique should have itself said that currency has been deflated. However, I only hope that the public will realise the real facts.

FINANCE MEMBER'S FANCY PICTURE.

The Press Communique seeks to justify the choice of the present moment for effecting this operation of deflation. The choice, it is said, has been dictated by the abnormal conditions now existing in the money market in India due to the continued delay in the movement of jute. I suppose what the Finance Department refer to is that money is very cheap in Bombay, Calcutta and other port centres. This is true but this is true only as far as banks and first class houses only are concerned. In fact, so rude has been the shock given to Indian trade and commerce and Indian agriculture in the districts by the policy of the Government in the last two years that the conditions now existing in money market in which the masses of India are concerned are equally abnormal but only in the reverse direction. In agricultural district in some centres, agriculturists borrow money at between 15 to 25 per cent. In one district, I know that money is borrowed for four months at 8 per cent. discount—not per annum,—and 9 per cent. per annum for interest. The total interest works out at 33 per cent. Where money is not available even on these terms, the undesirable practice of selling standing crops at a huge discount over current rates is being revived. These are the conditions prevailing in the fifth good year of the monsoon in India. The Finance Member said in a press interview given at Simla before he left for Burma that the benefit of stablisation of exchange as effected by his manipulations had benefitted Indian trade and agriculture. The actual prevailing conditions make an eloquent contradiction of the fancy picture drawn by the Finance Member.

PENALISING AGRICULTURISTS.

The press communique refers to renewed bear speculations on the exchange. In his interview with the Burma Chamber of Commerce Sir Basil Blackett definitely mentioned Bombay as involved in this. All that I can say is that I have not heard of any bear raid in Bombay as far as exchange is concerned. Should there be any such unjustified bear operations, and the operators ruin themselves, no one will sympathise with them. I am, however, anxious to repeat myself and point out to the Government of India that while they seek by force of their power to do something which is patently artificial, they surprisingly overlook the fact that nature has set its face against Government determination to stabilise exchange at 1s. 6d. Since the Assembly adjourned, remarkable changes have taken place in the economic conditions of the world. Unprecedented largo forecasts of big crops have prevailed and have affected the prices of India's main exportable commodities. Sir Basil Blackett flattered himself for two years back that while gold prices had gone up he had maintained India's prices stable. He is now unable to support Indian agriculturists in getting that same average price for his new produce, and now, instead of looking things straight in the face and recognising the harm he did to the cultivators of India in the past, he insists on penalising them to the extent of 12 per cent. at a time when the cultivators are threatened with not een getting a living wage by return on his produce. In several articles of Indian export, the cultivators may not even get prices that will cover at least their cost of production.

At such a juncture to talk of the ratio being a dead issue is to my mind, positively, "ludicrous," to use Sir B. Blackott's own word. The Government will before long have to repent their action. I trust the Indian public will not tolerate the lead that is sought to be given under the guise of a recommendation of the majority commissioners of the Currency Commission or alleged bear speculation in the Bombay market, the latter being a thing of which many in Bombay will perhaps be hearing for the first time.—Free Press.

DEFLATION TACTICS.

MR. B. F. MADON'S CHALLENGE.

BOMBAY, October 18.

In an interview to the Free Press of India on the implications of the latest deflation of 15 crores Mr. B. F. Madon, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants Chamber and author of authoritative booklets on the currency and exchange question said: The present deflation of 15 crores is with the same object as the previous deflation of 15 crores since 1st April last. The object is obviously to raise the exchange. It is well-known that the exchange has been very weak in the last week or two in spite of the deflation so far effected of 15 crores and the rates had gone down to 1s. 5 25|32d. This must have made the Finance Department very uneasy as they were perilously near to the point when according to their communique of 24th August last Reverse Bills would have had to be offered. Government evidently dislike coming out into the open with an offer of Reverse Bills. It knows it can safely count on the ignorance of the public in currency matters in its deflation tactics. They also know that an offer of Reverse Bills would meet with very strong criticism because the Indian public has some very bitter memories of the Reverse Bills operation in 1920. They have therefore resorted to deflation which is less easily understood by the laymen. The first two stages of the deflation were 8 crores in April and 7 crores in August both of them were against sterling securities, i.e., sterling was paid to the Secretary of State and a corresponding amount of notes cancelled here. There have been protests against this action from Indian commercial bodies and Government perhaps feel that any further deflation through sterling securities would meet with far stronger protests as it would amount to destroying the Gold Reserve on

(Continued on next page.)

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

ARRIVAL OF DOMINION DELEGATES

VITAL ECONOMIC QUESTIONS ON THE ANVIL

RUGBY, Oct. 17.

With the arrival to-day of Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, all the Dominion delegates have assembled in London for the Imperial Conference, which will begin its sessions on Tuesday. Although the meetings of the Conference, which are of the nature of Cabinet meetings will be conducted in private, it is anticipated, that full statements, indicating the progress and general character of the discussions will be published from time to time.

To judge by the statements made by the visiting Premiers in their interviews with the Press, much of the time of the Conference will be occupied with the discussion of economic questions. These include the questions of Overseas settlement and research. Considerable time will be spent on reviewing the various aspects of the Empire trade and the improvement of communications. In the latter connection the question of commercial air service will arise.

The statement of the Canadian Premier before leaving Ottawa saying that Canada was bringing no grievances to the Conference, was indicated to-day when interviewed on his arrival in Liverpool, that one of the objects which he hoped to advance when meeting the other Dominion Premiers at the Conference, was the extension of trade agreements between Canada and the other parts of the Empire. Already Canada had such agreements with Australia, New Zealand and the British West Indies and he hoped to enter into a similar arrangement with South Africa.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Joseph Coates, who arrived in London yesterday, declared that he too came to the Conference with the keenest desire to promote Imperial unity and prosperity. New Zealand, he said, would support any course that promised to increase the volume of inter-Imperial trade. Last year over 70 per cent. of New Zealand's imports came from the Empire including 48 per cent. from the United Kingdom. In facilitating the disposal of the Empire goods, particularly foodstuffs in Britain, both the Imperial Economic Council and the Empire Marketing Board were, he said, doing good work and every encouragement should be given to the continuation of this activity.—B. O. W.

MR. KING IN LONDON

TRADE PROSPECTS OF CANADA

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, arrived in London to-day to attend the Imperial Conference. He was accompanied by Mr. Larkin, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, Mr. Lapointe, the Canadian Minister of Justice, and other Canadian representatives attending the Conference. They were greeted at Euston by Mr. Amery, Lord Byng and other distinguished persons.

CANADA'S HOPES.

Mr. Mackenzie King, arrived at Liverpool to-day, said Canada hoped to extend her trade agreements, which were already being worked with Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies to the other parts of the Empire on mutual preference lines. She also expected to enter into similar arrangement with South Africa this year.—Reuter.

LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIBUTE TO LORD OXFORD

NO DISAGREEMENT ON STRIKE SITUATION

RUGBY, Oct. 17.

Mr. Loyd George in a speech at Barnstaple made no direct reference to the controversy in the Liberal Party. He referred briefly to the retirement of Lord Oxford who, he said, was one of the most distinguished in the brilliant array of eminent men in the Liberal Party. Correcting the impression which he said might be hastily drawn from Lord Oxford's words, in his letter of resignation, Mr. Lloyd George said, that not only did he disapprove of the general strike, but he condemned it unequivocally at the time, as mischievous folly.—B. O. W.

TROSKY GROUP'S OPPOSITION FADES

CALL FOR UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Moscow.—The Opposition headed by Trotsky, Zinovieff, Kamanev and Piatakov is fading away. It has published a statement calling on its followers, unconditionally to submit to the decisions of the Central Controlling Committee. The leaders recommend dissolution of the Opposition factional groups, and bowing to the Central Committee's recent rulings and also refusal to support the groups of Communist International abroad.—Reuter.

DEATH OF AN EGYPTOLOGIST.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Geneva.—The death of Henri Edouard Naville is announced.—Reuter.

(Naville, Henri Edouard, born at Geneva in 1844, has been excavating in Egypt since 1883. He was a member of several learned and religious societies, and President of the Evangelical Alliance Publications.)

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

GOVERNMENT DECIDE TO COMPLETE BLOCK 7.

PLANT TO WORK IN TWO SHIFTS.

In the ad-interim report, submitted by the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, the Committee unanimously recommend the reclamation of Blocks 1, 2 and 8; block 1 by dredging from Back Bay in the next working season, and thereafter both blocks 1 and 2 by either dredging or dry filling whichever may prove more economical or advantageous. The dredger, they say, should work three shifts. Block 8 should be completed as quickly as possible by dry filling Storm-water drame 6 and 7 in block, 1 and 2 should also be completed, and parapets in blocks 1 and 8 constructed in due course. This recommendation, confirming, as it does, the recommendations of the majority of the Advisory Committee and of Mr. Kay's Committee, has been accepted by the Government of Bombay, and work in blocks 1 and 8 will proceed accordingly during the ensuing working season.

BLOCK 7.

With regard to block 7, the Committee note that its area is 6,54,000 square yards, and that the quantity of dredged filling required to fill this block is two million and fifty thousand cubic yards. They consider that if the dredger is worked efficiently for three shifts daily, the block should be completed, so far as the dredged material only is concerned, in the course of the season, at a rate of eight annas per cubic yard, and that this rate is much below the cost of any other method of filling at some future date. The Committee note also that dredging plant is available on the spot, and that the superior staff cannot be dispensed with without six months' notice. At the same time they are impressed with the uncertainty regarding the date and rates at which the land, if reclaimed, could be disposed of, and this makes them doubtful if it would be a sound proposition financially. They therefore consider, in the circumstances, that it is for the local Government to decide for themselves.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT

The total cost of completing block 7 would amount to Rs. 48,50 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 36. 97 lakhs, the estimated present value of the recompment, and that the reclamation and development of the area would not be a paying proposition. The Committee accordingly recommended that the reclamation of block 7 should not be proceeded with at present. Government have now re-examined the financial aspect of the completion of this block in the light of the remarks made by the Back Bay Enquiry Committee in their 'ad-interim' report with the following result. It would not be possible to work the dredgers 3 eights hour shifts until additional staff should be obtained from England, and it would be necessary to provide accommodation on shore for the extra men, as that on the dredgers is fully occupied. It is quite possible, however, under suitable arrangements to work the plant 2 twelve hour shifts with the existing crews; and it is estimated, on the actual figures of the season 1923-26, that if this is done, it should be possible to obtain an output of 20,21,300 cubic yards of consolidated filling during the coming season at a cost of Rs. 0.62 per cubic yard, based on the total working costs of the plant incurred, and to be incurred, during the period 1st June 1926 to 31st May 1927.

DREDGED FILLING.

As regards the output the quantity of dredged filling required to complete block 1 is 20,50,000 cubic yards. There seems to be no reason to suppose that in a normal season's working, with 2 twelve hour shifts, the quantity of dredged filling required for block 7, cannot be obtained. In regard to the rate, the items total Rs. 3.50 lakhs and represent expenditure, which cannot in any case be avoided, corresponding to a cost of Re. 0.17 per cubic yard of consolidated filling.

WORKING COST.

Apart from the question of output and rate due to working the plant 24 hours per day, Government are of opinion that in one other respect the forecasts on which Mr. Kay's Committee based their conclusions may reasonably be modified. The forecast is based on the assumption that the disposal of the land will take 20 years, but provision is made for the completion of the development, i.e. roads, drains, lighting, etc., in 5 years. It is unusual to undertake such expenditure so far in advance of actual disposal of the land, and it is considered reasonable to spread it over 15 years, the development being completed, even then, 5 years before the last plot is sold.

On the basis of working the plant 24 hours per day, and taking 15 years for the development of the area, the financial position is estimated to be Rs. 13.72 lakhs. Assuming this expenditure to be evenly distributed over the eight months, and writing it back to 1st October 1926, the present value cost on that date would be Rs. 13.45 lakhs

MURUM SUPPLY AND SEWAGE.

There are two subsidiary points raised in the report of Mr. Kay's Committee in regard to block 7. The first is as regards the supply of murum. The fear is expressed that if bloop is undertaken, the diversion of murum for sealing the sea wall and bund, may prevent the completion of block 8 by the estimated date 31st March 1928. Government have had this matter investigated and have ascertained that arrangements have already been made with the B. B. and C. I. Railway for doubling the supply of murum with the existing rolling stock, with the result that not only will there be sufficient murum for block 7, but the completion of block 8 can be considerably accelerated.

The second point is that of sewage. On an examination of the conditions it has

(Continued on next page.)

ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN.

SWARAJIST POLICY CRITICISED.

RESPONSIVIST MEETING AT THANA.

Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, D. V. Gokhale and G. B. Pradhan addressed a public meeting of the residents of Thana on "Responsive Co-operation" on Sunday night. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party, Thana District and was presided over by Mr. Jayakar.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale (Editor, "The Mahratta," Poona and General Secretary of the Responsive Co-operation Party) who was the first speaker of the night, addressing in Marathi, said that Responsive Co-operation was nothing else but a reiteration of the policy and programme adopted by the Congress at its Amritsar sessions under the leadership of Dtshbandhu Das, Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Soon after that programme was adopted, Mahatmaji had changed his mind and had resicted to non-co-operation. That policy was given a fair trial of six long years during which time it had not been worked out successfully so they had to go back to Responsive Co-operation which had a programme of action and not inaction or weakness.

It was foolsh, continued Mr. Gokhale, to compare the Swarajist policy with Sinn Feinism. Sinn Feins were not advocates of walks-out and walks-in again. He assured his hearers that when the right opportunity would come, they would find the Responsivists first in the field for Civil Disobedience. But until that stage was reached they had to make the most of what they had and fight for more. In the end, Mr. Gokhale asked the voters of the Thana District to return Mr. Govindrao Pradhan to the Bombay Council by a large majority of votes, as he (Mr. Pradhan) was the most proper and fittest person to represent that district. His work in the Council during the last three years was the strongest recommendation in his favour.

SWARAJISTS' "SUICIDAL POLICY."

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, a candidate contesting the Thana District seat in the local Council, addressing the meeting next said that as he was very well-known to those present he need not praise himself by recounting all his services. He was Nationalist from the beginning and had won the confidence of his constituency in the last elections although he did not contest on the Swarajist ticket. He had, however, always stood by the Swarajists during the three years in the Council. He did not believe in the suicidal policy of walking out of he legislatures. He assured his electors that if elected to the Council again, he would serve his constituency as faithfully as he did in the last three years.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jayakar who next addressed the meeting on the programme of Responsive Co-operation and said. "It is now three years since I came in your midst on an election campaign. Persons who were then friends have learnt the dexterous adt of reviling those who were their colleagues only till recently, who are their opponents now only temporarily and who would again be their colleagues on the legislatures after the elections are over. I do not know if you have noticed a singular aspect of these Swarajist election meetings which is that no criticism is made of any policy of Government, no endeavour is made to explain what the Swarajist programme is or to notice the loyalists who seek to be returned to the Councils, but concentration is made on abusing the Responsivists as if abuse were substitute for argument, and the Responsivists were the enemies of progress. As far the leaders of the Responsive Co-operation Party can help I may assure you that none of us shall emulate these Swarajist stalwarts who think nothing of calling us as wobblers tin gods, kutchra candidates and what not. It is not that we cannot retaliate, but it is alien to our conception of what is owing to the decency of public life and our realisation that we have a higher objective than to engage in petty strife.

When you attend Swarajist election meetings, ask them what their programme is? When they talk heroically, listen to them with amusement and indulgence as even you would attend theatrical performances. In attending dramatic performances, you do not become captivated with the heroine however attractively dressed or acting because you know the heroine is not a true heroine but only an actor in a farce. Similarly when Swarajists talk in terms of heroics, you should not take them seriously, for they are not serious, and they do not intend you to take them seriously.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE PAST.

The main question is: what is the programe best calculated to advance the cause of Swaraj? Let us take a bird's eye-view of the experience of the last six years. We gave three years' trial of non-co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi. There was no inherent defect in the doctrine of non-co-operation but it proved to be in advance of the people and our times. Then we gave trial to the programme of the Swaraj Party. The Swarajists were called rebels when they put forward their programme as even the Responsivists are called to-day. Only there is this difference. When the Swarajists rebelled, Mahatma Gandhi the chief commandant of the non-co-operation movement was in prison. In our case no such consideration can be urged against us. It is in Thana that the Swarajist programme was first put forward. The idea underlying the Swarajist programme was that since the Councils could not be kept vacant, and in the absence of Nationalists they were occupied by unpatriotic men and utilised for anti-national purposes, and the bureaucracy took advantage of the position to impose additional taxation of crores of rupees, the Councils should be captured that they might not be utilised to the detriment of National interests. When we sat down to formulate the Swarajist programme within the Councils and the drafting was done in Bombay at my house, just as Valmiki has given us his Anushtak Sutra, the Hon. Mr. Patel, then the arch-obstructionist of the Swaraj Party and now the most constitutional President of the Assembly gave us the slogan, "Uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction." Some of us pleaded for a change of the word obstruction to opposition but Mr. Patel would not budge. This is the same Mr. Patel who on his election conceived it as part of the Presidential duty to see the Viceroy ten times a day and who made a fiery speech on the day of the Swarajist walk-out only to retract it the next day.

When the Swarajists entered the legislatures they first refrained from sitting on elected Committees, from putting questions moving resolutions and exercising similar privileges. They soon found that the legislatures were so constituted that effective opposition could be offered only by taking advantage of all positions of vantage offered under the constitution for acquiring an intimate knowledge of facts and for exercising power and initiative. It stands to the credit of the Swaraj Party that they amended their rules as to empower them to act discriminately and to avail themselves of all positions of vantage not excluding the Presidentship of the Assembly and the membership of the Skeen Committee.

The disruption in the Swaraj Party commenced with the Presidential election. On the one hand, it was contended that the President's office should be captured so that the benefit of a right use of the initiative and power vested in the office may be secured to the Party and the country. On the other hand, it was contended that the Party could not afford to lose a valiant fighter from its ranks for the sake of capturing a solitary office and that if the underlying principle of the acceptance of the Presidentship was to be followed, the Ministerships also should be accepted subject to suitable conditions. The only answer that was given to this representation was to call the Responsivists as diseased limbs deserving amputation. It was sought to be said that the President could obstruct from his office. That was gross misrepresentation. The President's first duty was to prevent obstruction.

"AN ABSURD PANTOMIME."

"The fact is,"" continued Mr. Jayakar, "the Swarajists practice nothing but Responsive Co-operation but only refuse to call it by that name. I will tell them in the words addressed to a perverse disciple who would accept no definition of Iswara and who was finally silenced by the definition that Iswara is that object which you worship daily without knowing what it is, that Responsive Co-operation is that which you, —Swarajists,—have practiced in the legislatures all these years and propose to practice in the future. There could be no better exposition of Responsive Co-operation said Mr. Jayakar than that of Pandit Motilal Nehru when he stated on the floor of the Assembly in the first session that the Swarajists had to come to co-operate if Government would have that co-operation, and to non-co-operate if they would not. The differences which the Responsivists had with the Cawnpore resolution were in two respects. The first related to the walk-out and walk-in policy and the other to acceptance of offices. The worst predictions of the Responsivists at Cawnpore as regards the walk-out policy, had materialised. The rule of walking out was obliterated by the walks-in in the name of exceptions. The whole walk-out and walk-in policy became one absurd pantomime which made the Congress the laughing-sock of the country".

"I can understand," said Mr. Jayakar, "a policy of walk-out in a genuine spirit of just resentment which was strong enough to last for a fairly sustained period. The Swarajists had neither the grit nor the asceticism necessary for an effective walk-out. They were men fascinated by the lure of the Councils, and they talked of renunciations and sacrifices which they never intended to make only because they believed that the electorates were so credulous that any high-sounding programme would find favour with them. Many of the leading Swarajists have asked me as to why I was not content to wait till the Assam Congress for a quiet change of the Congress programme as laid down at Cawnpore. My answer is that it would be a deliberate fraud on the electors to which I would not be a party. I want the electors to show by their action in exercising their franchise intelligently that they cannot be made dupes of catch-phrases alone."

In conclusion, Mr. Jayakar paid a tribute to Mr. Pradhan's services in the Conference to that of Mr. Trivedi who was ill and commended his candidature in preference to a Liberal, next flirted with the Responsivists and finally became a Swarajist.

MR SATYAMURTI'S TOUR IN PUNJAB.

APPEAL FOR VOTES.

From our Correspondent.

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

Mr. Satyamurti who is touring the Punjab addressed a crowded audience here yesterday for over an hour on "elections and duty of voters". In his usual excellent style he, amid constant cheers, made out a strong case for the Swarajist policy exposing the fallacies of claims of the rival parties. The speech which created a splendid impression dealt elaborately with the current controversies adequately enough, but the speaker concentrated mainly on the large issue of Swaraj for which the whole nation was fighting.

COMMUNAL DISPUTES

Referring to the communal disputes which have splintered Punjab, mildly threatening to make that province the Ulster of India, Mr. Satyamurti made a fervent appeal to all sections to unite on the common ground of nationhood. Music before mosques, he said amid reverberating applause, led Mussulmans to protest. Their prayers were interrupted but did they feel so disturbed by the noise of the music, and yet fail to hear the funeral dirge of the nationhood sung by the continued slavery of a once puissant and mighty people? Could Hindus who were out for protecting the cow become unfeeling towards a countless deaths of humans that took place in the riots, and as a result of continuous emaculation of the Indian nation.

DUTY OF VOTERS.

The duty of voters, he proceeded, was not to consider personalities but to examine programmes placed before them. The conglomeration of parties opposing the Swarajists was only united in the hatred of the Congress, and had no beneficial programme to urge for the acceptance of the country. Pandit Malaviya had compared the Swarajists walk-out to the attitude of a lawyer accepting a brief but refusing to argue the case. The speaker was a lawyer, and he would ask any lawyer to say what he would do if the Judge before whom he was to argue had been bribed or become lunatic. Would he not plead for the transfer of the case from a corrupt or mad Judge? Swarajists were doing similarly. They were asking for a transfer of their case from the present Government to be heard by the Swaraj Government.

DR. DESHMUKH AT HUBLI

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Oct. 18.

Dr. Deshmukh came to Hubli this afternoon, and met nformally, a number of graduates with whom he discussed for over two hours. All of them promised solid support. In the evening, a mass meeting was held at the Maruti temple, Sjt Gangadharpant Deshpande presiding. Dr. Deshmukh Messrs Fatarpekar and Belvi addressed the meeting. Sjt. Deshpande appealed to support only the Congress candidates. He said that the Bureaucracy was trying its best to undermine the prestige and power of the Congress, the only national institution, which every patriotic Indian must support. He said though Mr. Baptista was his friend he would support Dr. Dshmukh, because he is the Congress candidate and similarly asked the others to do the same

ELECTION CAMPAIGN AT JALGAON.

(From our Correspondent.)

JALGAON, Oct. 18.

The Council election campaign is in full force in the district. The tide of communalism seems to oversweep the district. Even the Responsivist candidate is seeking votes on the communal ticket, but the public throughout the district is wholeheartedly supporting the Congress candidate, and the district Congress Secretaries are touring the district delivering lectures with good effect..

There are a good many khadi devotees and the Congress candidate is enthusiastically supported by them. The Responsivist candidate tells the public that he is a Congressman but he never took any part in any Congress agitation. Though so many pleaders call themselves Responsivist very few of them, practically none, are Congress members. Maharashtra leaders, Shivrampant Paranjpe, and Shankarrao Dev will tour in the district next week.

SWARAJIST ELECTION MEETING AT AMRAOTI.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, October 15.

Last night, Annasaheb Kaloti, the local Swarajist leader and chairman of the town municipality, delivered a fine speech on the ensuing Council elections in the Jog Chouk before a large audience. Mr. Deshpande, the Responsivist candidate accompanied by Khaperde, Shevde and other Responsivist leaders, big and small, attended.

The speaker explained the present situation of the Congress making clear the illogicalness of the attitude of Responsivists while posing as loyal devotees of the Congress. Mr. Shevde attempted to meet the attack but failed. While defending himself he unconsciously condemned his own party candidate.

Sir Moropantt Joshi is going to address a public meeting tonight in Jog Chouk under the presidentship of Vir Wamanrao.

C. P. EX-MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

POONA, Oct. 18.

It is understood that Rao Bahadur Narayanrao Kelkar, ex-Minister of the Central Provinces, who was recently announced to have stood for general election on the Congress ticket, has since sent in his resignation of the membership of the Servants of India Society.—Free Press.

RIGGING UP THE EXCHANGE.

(Continued from previous page.)

which we hope to build up our future Gold Standard. It is practically on this account that Government have resorted to deflation through rupee security. This would mean that Government has paid in 5 crores to the currency reserve and the currency authority has handed back 5 crores of the "ad hoc" securities while a corresponding amount of notes has been cancelled.

OFFICIAL CAMOUFLAGE.

The press communique would try to make out that there was done in pursuance of a recommendation of the Currency Commission and to strengthen such an impression in the lay mind, we are told that "the choice of the present moment has been dictated by the abnormal conditions now existing in the money market in India due to continued delay in the movement of jute and to the recent bear speculation in exchange."

I am compelled to say that the suggestion of the communique that what is now done is in pursuance of the recommendation of the Currency Commission is entirely misleading. The majority report says: 'In order to enable the Issue Department of the (Reserve) Bank to show in its opening accounts a reserve ratio of not less than 50 per cent. the Government of India should be required to replace any necessary amount of 'created rupee securities by gold securities. If the Government should find it inconvenient immediately to provide other suitable gold security, they may be allowed to replace such rupee security by an equivalent amount of Government of India sterling securities created "ad hoc", these to be replaced within two years by gold securities of the kind specified above 'xx.' This appears in para 145 of the report of the Currency Commission. It will be noted that repeated emphasis is placed on the word 'replace.' What the Majority Commissioners meant is that in the future Gold Standard, the backing of our note issue should be as largely in gold or gold security as possible. They therefore recommended that some of the rupee securities, should be replaced by gold security.

RIGGING UP EXCHANGE.

It will be seen that there is no question here of deflation that is removal of security and cancelfation of equivalent amount of note I can only regret that Government should stoop to such camouflage and conceal from the public the fact that they are deliberately contracting currency to rig up the exchange. If the Government are determined to rig up the exchange, whatever the cost let them come out into the open and do it by sales of Reverse Bills which to my mind is the only straightforward course as it amounts to export of gold at the lower gold point. If the Government are satisfied that the whole country except a few Bombay speculators are in favour of the policy they pursue why are Government are afraid of doing it openly? I wish Sir Basil Blackett will set himself to answer this simple and straight question.—Free Press.

IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENT.

NO TRUTH IN BEAR RAID.

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

Interviewed by a press representative, in regard to the latest pronouncement of Sir Basil Blackett in his reply to the Burma Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Honorary Secretary of the Indian Currency League said:—

It is amazing that the Finance Member should say that the question of ratio is a dead issue when the Government are pledged to obtain the verdict of the new Assembly on this all important question. It is a gross misrepresentation of fact to say that the postponement of the Bill to fix the ratio by the last Assembly implied a verdict in favour of 1sh. 6d. The postponement was due to the demand made by several members for time to go through the report copies of which were not available in sufficient number; also because Lord Irwin very rightly was not prepared to face the storm of opposition through the length and breadth of the country by forcing a hurried decision from a legislature that was on the eve of dissolution.

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENTS.

The object of the Indian Currency League is to educate public opinion on currency questions. It is an all-party and non-political organization to which representatives of all sections of people will belong. The immediate objective of the Currency League is however to educate the public as to the advantages of 16d. ratio as against 18d. ratio. Whether we succeed in the end or not, there is no doubt that the country and especially the peasant class in whose interest this League has been started will be with us.

Let me now come to the fallacious arguments contained in the Finance Member's speech to the Burma Chamber of Commerce. I have made enquiries in influential European and Indian houses and both ridicule Sir Basil Blackett's statement that the weakness of exchange has been caused by sheer speculation in Bombay. There is no evidence of any such speculation on an appreciable scale. The most charitable view that one can take of Sir Basil Blackett's unjustified and irresponsible statements is that he is ignorant of facts4 But those who know anything about Sir Basil Blackett can hardly ever accuse him of ignorance. The weakening of the rate of exchange is the direct cause of

(1) the lateness of the crops,

(2) slow movement of jute,

(3) purchase of 1,50,000 bales of American cotton for import into India,

(4) purchase of sterling securities in England which yield from one-fourth to half per cent. more interest than the Indian securities,

(5) inducement that low price of silver offers to buyers in India.

SPECULATIONS WITH INDIA'S RESOURCES.

The Finance Member cannot but be aware that from various parts of India, including Bombay, sterling securities have been purchased to the tune of several crores in the course of the last few months. The Finance Member cannot blame those who purchase such securities because they offer more return. While there is no justification in the charge of speculation brought by the Finance Member one would be perfectly justified in accusing the Finance Member of speculating with India's resources and finances for the purpose of satisfying his craving for 18d. ratio. The factors that I have enunciated have mainly brought the exchange down but to keep it artificially high the Finance Member resorts to the ruinous policy of deflation. Sir Basil speaks of the ample resources of the Government of India which he is prepared to fritter away in order to keep the exchange at 18d. I wonder whether Sir Basil realises that with silver at 25 per oz the intrinsic value of the rupee which he is trying to raise to 18d. will be reduced to 9 1|2d. and that if his policy of deflation continues unchecked all our sterling reserves will be frittered away and the exchange value of the rupee will be reduced to 9 1|2d. Is Sir Basil so short-sighted that he cannot perceive the great wrong that he will be doing to the millions of this country in whose interest he proposes to act. One waits in vain for an answer. The obduracy of the Government ought to be an incentive for all sections of people in safeguarding the economic interests of India to rally round the banner of the Indian Currency League that public opinion might make itself felt even on that omniscient body the Government of India.—Free Press.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

been found that it will be quite possible to lay the system of sewers in the area in their final position, and, pending the construction of the municipal intercepting sewer, to provide a sump from which the sewage can be pumped into a septic tank, the effluent from which will flow into a neighbouring storm water drain. The additional cost of the temporary work, over and above the cost of the sewers included in the cost of development, will amount to approximately Rs 1.13 lakhs, which will be more than covered by the saving, Rs. 2.40 lakhs, due to the proposed reduction of the area under roads.

After taking all the factors in the case into consideration, Government have come to the conclusion that the balance of advantage is in favour of the completion of block 7, and they have accordingly decided to proceed with dredging from the harbour into block 7 during the coming season, working the plant 24 hours a day.

Government do not propose to take any further action until they have had an opportunity of considering the report of the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India.

SEAPLENE ON 10-DAY FLIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Genoa.—A Brazilian seaplane piloted by Senhor Debarros with three companions on board has left on a ten-day flight to Santos, Brazil.—Reuter's Special.

GUARDS' MEMORIAL

RUGBY, Oct. 17.

Vast crowds to-day visited the Guards' Memorial and the base of the monument is stacked high with flowers, deposited by the relatives of the 652 officers and 14,108 other ranks of the Guards' Division who lost their lives in the war. One picturesque feature of yesterday's unveiling ceremony upon which the newspapers dwell, was the presence in the company with the Duke of Connaught of "The Father of the Guards" General Sir George Higginson, who is over 100 years old. He wore his old scarlet uniform and plumed hat and remained standing throughout most of the ceremony.—B. O. W.

KING FAISAL IN BAGHDAD

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Baghdad.—Looking much better in health and spirits after three months' sojourn in Europe, King Faisal returned to his capital to-night. The city was gaily beflagged and 6,000 boy scouts lined the streets. The King used his own cars to cross the desert from Syria, and was met half-way by the British escort of six armoured cars.—Reuter.

JAIL BIRDS FLY AWAY

KARACHI, October 18.

Three under-trial prisoners, who were facing trial on serious charges, have escaped from the Shahdokot Jail.—F. P.

RAMLILA AT DELHI

DELHI, Oct 18.

The Ramlila celebrations in Delhi passed off quietly yesterday.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captain O. L. Paget and Captain A. deG. S. Staveley-Hill Aides-de-Camp left Poona for Ratnagiri on Sunday.

RISE OF A NEW DYNASTY.

(Continued from page 7.)

tory provision has been made for the management of Sikh religious institutions. I am pleased to be able to announce that the restrictions on Sikh recruiting for the Indian Army from certain villages are being steadily relaxed and that in the happier atmosphere which now prevails there is every prospect of their being entirely removed. I hope, therefore, that the troubles which have till recently disturbed the great Sikh community with such high traditions of bravery in the field and of loyalty to the British Crown are about to give way to an era of orderly progress and prosperity. You know even better than I how much of the credit for this happier state of affairs as indeed for much else in your province is due to your distinguished Governor Sir Malcom Hailey

INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is, as you know, a matter of particular and personal concern to me and I therefore take a special interest in the Punjab and in its rural population. I was deeply disappointed in April that I was unable to visit Suleimanke and perform the opening ceremony of the headworks there. I should have liked to feel that I had some direct part in one of those magnificent schemes of irrigation which have made the Punjab canals one of the wonders of the world. By these triumphs of engineering skill you are enabled to reap one of the almost unique advantages with which the Punjab has been endowed.

It may be that in spite of all that science has taught us in recent years there are We have the Currency League Government We have the Currency League of Bombay still landowners in the Punjab who take these natural gifts as a matter of course and are slow to enquire how far human endeavour may be able to enhance the value of nature's gifts. Some may be tempted to say "What I have is good enough" but gentlemen, nothing is good enough if it can be made a little better.

I was astonished to learn recently a fact which I have no doubt is well-known to many of you that from a single cotton plant given out for cultivation 18 years ago as the result of scientific selection at the Lyallpur farm no less than 9,60,000 acres have now been planted. That one fact alone is to me ample proof of the almost romantic results that may be attained by the application of scientific enquiry and analysis to agriculture which has just started on its labours and will show us the way to further progress in many matters closely affecting the prosperity of our agricultural community.

TRIBUTE TO PUNJAB.

It affords me special pleasure to see many here to-day who have served and are still serving in those regiments which have made the Punjab famous throughout the world as a nursery of fighting men. You of the Punjab, have always been a race of soldiers. Fate has also placed your lands on the high road from the hungry uplands of the North to the rich plains of Hindustan and your five rivers have often run red with the blood of your ancestors and of the invaders they struggled to repel. British arms too have in the past had full test of the fighting powers of the Punjab but fair battle leaves no bitterness behind and I believe that we understand each other all the better to-day for our struggles in the past. Who indeed could think otherwise who turns his thoughts back to 12 years ago and calls to mind that wonderful climax to the epic of Punjab chivalry which no Briton worthy of the name will ever forget the response which all India, but above All the Punjab, made to the Imperial call to arms in the great war? There are many of you here to-day who offered lives and property in the service of the King Emperor and there must be few who did not suffer the loss of a son or a brother or a friend. I feel proud to be able to add my meed of homage to those who made the supreme sacrifice in those stern days and to acknowledge once again the splendid service which all classes in the Punjab rendered to the British Empire. The same spirit of loyalty has summoned this distinguished company to assemble here to-day. On my part have welcomed the opportunity of meeting those who are the worthy representatives of honourable traditions and on whose fidelity and public spirit the prosperity of the Punjab must constantly depend.—A. P.

DUSSEHAH CELEBRATIONS AT ANDHERI

(From our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, October 17.

Daserah was celebrated in Andheri and its suburbs with the usual festivities by the Hindoos. All the local residential places and compounds of their localities were profusely decorated with festoons of mango leaves and flowers and the fronts of the houses tastefully marked with various assorted colours of powder designs. Horses bullocks, cars, taxis, buses, coaches and "tongas" were, decorated. Late in the evening the "Maruti" temple, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, was visited by the Hindus, carrying in their hands flowers and a branch of the "Apta" or "palas" tree, which is regarded as representin g "sona" or gold and held as highly sacred in commemorating this festival.

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

INDIAN LABOUR IN BURMA.

EVILS OF RECRUITING AND WAGE-PAYMENT.

Mr. A. Narayan Rao, M. L. C., in his book on "A Survey of Indian Labour in Burma" writes:

To my mind, the problem may be reduced to two of its worst aspects—recruitment and payment of wages by the Maistry, leaving aside other matters. In recruiting labour, the Maistry or the contractor makes certain advances for transportation, food, etc., which are all charged to labour. The complaint is that in many cases illegal methods are adopted in recovering these advances. If recruitment and payment of wages can be taken up by the employer, the trouble will disappear automatically. Some of the employers pay the Maistry Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 for each labourer supplied or recrited by him. If it is possible to start in Rangoon an approved private Labour Bureau or an Employers' Bureau with accredited agents at important centres such as Berhampore, Baruva, Kallingapatam, Bhimalipatam, Vizagapatam, Bezwada, Guntur, Nellore etc., the work can be done more economically and satisfactorily. My impression is that most of the labour needed can be recruited in Rangoon itself.

As for the advances, they are a charge on labour. So, the employer can easily recover them by small monthly instalments, of course, with interest. It may be asked, will these men stick on and work steadily. Even under the existing painful conditions, only a few men run away. This can be attributed more to the oppressive methods than the dishonest and unfaithful character of these men. Accepting for the sake of argument there will always be some dishonest men, as a set off against these losses, a deduction from wages may be made every month as a sort of deposit. A small bonus added to this may be handed over to the men, for good work, when they leave for their homes. In most of the progressive mills in India, a bonus like this is given to labourers for steady and saitsfactory work. Perhaps this may act as a powerful incentive for them to stay.

Now, in regard to the wages, certain Maistries are not satisfied with the profits they make in their business, namely the difference in what they get and what they pay; but various deductions are made, free services exacted and premiums for employment charged. Why not the employer himself pay the wages direct to his men as is done in other countries? The only objection for this is, it will entail a little expenditure. True. But, it is worth while in view of the beneficient results, the contentment and happiness it produces among these hard working people.

LABOUR ORGANISATION

If salutary changes like this could not be effected without taking time, then the only alternate course will be to compel the labour contractor or Maistry to submit returns every three months or so about his advances, interest and deductions for the same from the wages, and the outstanding debt of each labourer in his charge to the employer and to the Labour Office. To protect the labourer from other kinds of fraud, labour organisations and works' committees may be encouraged. Over and above this, a beginning may be made in Rangoon by appointing a special officer with powers to inspect the accounts of the Maistries; get into touch with labour; to bring from time to time to the notice of the employers any of the irregularities which deserve their notice and to be a sort of protector. The Governmen of India stations a representative of its own in all those colonies to which Indian labour emigrates, to watch and to guard the interests of labour. Most of the labour problems in Burma have an unfortunate resemblance with those in the neighbouring British colonies. Yet, Burma being an integral part of the Indian Empire, the Central Legislature pays little or no attention to the conditions here. But, the Local Government and the Employers cannot be indifferent in the same manner. We are are deeply thankful to them for the interest they have begun to take in the amelioration of labour conditions. It will do some good if the Provincial Governments of India too, evince a little concern for the welfare of their subjects in Burma. As one having taken some pains to acquaint myself with the conditions here, I feel something must be done urgently to stop the existing scandalous practices. It will indeed be a graceful and generous act for the Local Government and the employers to take steps for the eradication of the abuses which have crept into contract labour, a system which has enslaved labour and has thrown the ignorant, timid and helpless worker to the whims and caprices of a heartless and greedy exploiter, who is a menace to the happiness, contentment and prosperity of thousands of fellow human beings who have no organisation and no leadership whatsoever for self-protection. The emancipation of contract labour will be a crowning act, worthy of a humane Government and a benevolent employer.

CONTRACT SYSTEM

I am not prepared to lay all the blame at the door of the employer. The root of the labour trouble in Burma is due to the contract system of labour and the migratory tendency of the worker. When the Indian was afraid to cross the seas and labour was not easily available probably the contract system had served some purpose. But, what purpose does it serve now except to use the words of the "Rangoon Gazette" that it "bleeds them badly from the day they leave their native village". When the B.O.C., and the Saw Mills which employ nearly 30,000 men without recourse to this method of bleeding get on, why should some other industries adopt this objectionable system and put the poor labourer to a loss of 50 per cent of the wage fund which rightly belongs to him? The Indian labourer may have his own faults; but by nature he is peaceful, law-abiding and hard-working. His optimism is so strong that he throws himself entirely into the mysterious and unknown dispensation of Providence; and upon the life blood of such innocent and ignorant people, the industrial prosperity of Burma has been laid. It was John Spargo, the eminent English author who said "the best that the most industrious, thrifty persevering and fortunate working man can hope for, is to be decently housed, decently fed, and decently clothed. That he and his family may always be certain of these things so that they can go down to their graves at last without having experienced the pangs of hunger and want, the worker must exceptionally be fortunate. And yet my friend, the horses in the stables of the rich men of this country, and the dogs in their kennels, have all these things and more. For, they are protected against such over-work and such anxiety as the working man and the working man's wife must endure."

To sum up, the system of recruitment is fraught with evils; the contract system of labour has enslaved labour, the Maistry exacts free services and deductions are made in wages; the housing accommodation is unsatisfactory; the work hours are long and health conditions are not up to mark; the wages are not rising in proportion to the increase in prices; the educational and welfare work is neglected; the disproportion in sexes is conducive to prostitution and disease; and finally the labourer seeks pleasure in drink and opium. These are conditions which call for legislative action and popular interference. Opinion may be expressed that the proper place for such a course is at the other end of the Bay, but "to attempt to solve the problem by investigation at the other end, that is the recruiting centres, would be not only futile but a needless effort of expenditure, time and money. Labour Contractors and Maistries are a local institution."

"CAREER FOR UNEMPLOYED"

PLEA FOR INDIVIDUALITY.

(By J. L. Bose)

Unemployment here, unemployment there, and unemployment on all sides, It remains to be seen now whether it exists in reality, or it is only a pivot for agitation. It is, indeed, a very acute question, and rendered more and more unsoluble by the several schemes already proposed in this connection. Who are unemployed? The off-hand answer is about 40% of the adult population of almost every country. There are many qualified people who do not like any kinds of job, even when they are hurled at them. If we go further into this question, we will notice the number of this kind of unemployed is by no means negligible. Many of them have become easy-going by habit and nature, and they do not like any work at all; when their educational attainments are any inducements to employment, they are prepared even to abandon those passports. This class goes to swell the number of unemployed, and we do not know what to do with them.

There are many people among the labouring classes who for the slightest cause, withdraw themselves from work, and prefer to depend upon their relatives. When they are pushed on, they will again work, they are idlers, and by nature scamps. The general tendency on their part is to live on public charity. The number of loafers is on the increase everywhere, but whether it is due to want of work, or due to aversion for work, remains to be analysed. Our sympathy for this class of unemployed will only be misused.

There are then many of the qualified men, and at the same time energetic, who are not doing anything for want of work. Work to them means office work, judicial or ministerial. Office work is already overcrowded, and according to the economic principles of supply and demand, no new openings are left for the new aspirants. They are disappointed in not getting a job; they seek and still they do not give up the chasing. Everyday disappointment waits them, whereever they go for work. To work for others is a slave mentality, and therefore they may be said to have been affected with this epidemic. They cannot do anything else. Neither can they divert from this congested line of desk work. Desk-work has some charms for the University trained people, and as the University is turning out more and more graduates, the office desk is getting overcrowded. Those who have any originality of their own, ought to lease this line of employment and go for other lines. They ought not to wait for any suggestion or ideas from others. We have on record careers of many rich people who rose by picking torn papers and rags from the street, by hawking phials and bottles, by selling old newspapers and a many other business involving physical labour.

There reigns unemployment because of our mental condition and unwillingness for manual labour. Education fails in its purpose, if it cannot instill original ideas and plans into the heads of their recipients. Unlettered people get rich, quick because they do not shrink rom the manual labour. Those who prefer office work, I would advise them to be trained properly. "First deserve, then desire." If those unemployed take commercial education, skaking off their lethargy, they may solve the question of unemployment. They may well be advised to cultivate the habit of selfness and individuality.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE WEST

REMAINS STATIONARY

During the Summer months unemployment in the various countries has remained nearly stationary. Although in comparison with the first months of the year there is a decrease, the position of the unemployed in the European countries is still very terrible, and there are but slight signs of improvement in the economic world. The eager pursuit of improvement in technical efficiency among various leading industrialists is not calculated to promote the re-absorption of unemployed into the industry. From the materials at our disposal we have compiled the following survey of unemployment in the various countries:

Australia: Statistics for the second quarter of 1926 show that 6.7% of the trade union members were unemployed, against 8.2% in the first quarter and 10.2% in the second quarter of 1925.

Austria: According to official statistics, the number of unemployed at the end of July was 137,908 against 150,981 at the end of June and 11,886 at the end of July, 1925. There are also about 14,600 persons receiving emergency assistance, and some 20,000 registered unemployed receiving no relief at all. The total number of unemployed in Austria is therefore over 170,000.

Canada: From information received from the trade unions, the unemployed constituted at the end of June 4.1% of the membership, against 4.9% in the previous month and 6.1% at the end of June, 1925.

France: France like Belgium, has very little unemployment, for reasons which are well known. At the end of July, the statistics of the public Labour Exchanges showed the number of registered unemployed to be 7,682, against 8,272 in the previous month and 10,548 at the end of July, 1925.

Germany: During the period between 15th. August and 1st. September the number of unemployed receiving public relief declined from 1 604,278 to 1,549 000 that is, by about 55,000. On August 1st. the number was 1,652 492. According to information from 40 trade unions sending in reports (and organising 3,398,903 workers) there were on 31st. July 599,917 or 17.7% of this number wholly unemployed, and 563,823, or 16.6% on short time. On 26th. June the corresponding numbers were 627,287 or 18.1%, and 596,973 or 17.2% respectively, while at the end of June, 1925, the respective percentages were 3.5 and 5.2.

Great Britain: Of the members of the British trade unions which supply reports on unemployment, there were at the end of July 108,038, or 13.2% unemployed, against 107,597 or 12.9% at the end of June, and 107,531 or 11.2% at the end of July, 1925. Of the (approximately) 11,900,000 persons insured against unemployment, there were at the end of July 1,664,000 (or 14.6%) unemployed against 1,699,000 or 14.7% in the previous month and 1,262,000 or 11.2% at the end of July, 1925. On August 30th. the number had fallen to 1,549,800. The rise in the figures as compared with those of the previous year are probably due to the miners' strike.

Hungary: At the end of June 25,558 members of the Hungarian trade unions were unemployed, or 16.7%, against 26,598 or 18.% in the previous month and 34,015 or 19% at the end of June, 1925.

Italy: The number of wholly unemployed persons resgistered was at the end of July 78,000. At the end of June the number was 83,264, of whom 6,650 were working short time. The corresponding figures in May were 98,490 and 8,600 and in June, 1925, 85,532 and 6,944.

Russia: According to official figures unemployment has increased in Russia. Information sent in from 250 Labour Exchanges shows that the number of registered unemployed on 1st. January, 1925, was 901,600 on the 1st. October, 1925, 1.055,000 and on the 1st. May, 1926, 1,091,000. 18.3% of this number represented skilled workers 18% intellectual workers, and 43% unskilled workers. According to the latest announcements in the "Trud," unemployment is extraordinarily large, especially in Leningrad and Moscow.

United States: The Report of the Department of Labour shows that, on the basis of statistics collected from 10,004 employers in 54 industries, with 2,981,672 employed persons, the number of employed persons decreased in June by 0.4%. The index figure of the rate of employment (taking 1923 to equal 100) was in June, 1926, 91,3, in May, 1926 91.7 and in June, 1925, 90.1.—I.F.T.U.

ANNIVERSARY OF TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Judging by information received from almost all the national centres affiliated with the I.F.T.U., there has been an excellent response in some countries even a brilliant one, to the appeal to signalise the 25th anniversary of the International Trade Union Movement by extensive propaganda under the slogan "Back to the Unions--Fight for the International Eight Hour Day." Press articles, meetings and public demonstrations, recruiting in factories and workshops, house-to-house canvassing, the distribution of leaflets etc. are all means which are being used to approach the unorganised, to the last man and woman, and to win them over to join the ranks of the "free" trade unions. Great preparations have been made almost everywhere to celebrate the anniversary.

There is every reason to hope and expect that these organised efforts will bring many new recruits into the trade unions of all countries and thus accelerate the forward march of the Trade Union Movement which has already begun.—I.F.T.U.

"SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART AND ARCHITECTURAL CLASSES."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. C. Batley at the J. J. School of Arts as Professor of Architecture and design for the last two years on a monthly salary of Rs. 750 only for lecture of one hour a day and an hour's office-work. So far as I am aware, the post was not advertised when the former professor had left. The public would like to know what special attainments and qualifications Mr. Batley possesses to hold this post. There are eminently qualified Indians who can fill it and adorn it.

The public also would like to know the work so far done by the Architect's Department of the Sir J. J. School of Arts. There are about 120 students in the Architectural classes; and the yearly expenses amount up to over thirteen thousands. Where as formerly a pupil teacher used to get only Rs. 20 as honorarium per mensem now he gets Rs. 5 for two hours!

This department if any should come first under the Axe of Mr. Shillidy, the Retrenchment officer of the Govt. It is high time that this extravagant expenditure should be stopped and the taxpayers be spared the waste of their money Or, if Mr. Shillidy is too shy to apply his pruning knife here, will some non-official M.L.C. raise this question and do his duty by the electors? Yours etc.

Bombay, "JUSTICE."

PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW

PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, October 16.

The final touches are now being put to the many stalls and exhibits and courts for the Great Agricultural Show which opens on Wednesday next. Although some of the exhibitors have left things somewhat late, it seems fairly certain that all will be in readiness for the great day, especially as the rehearsal to-morrow morning will go a long way to seeing exactly what changes should be made in the details and what remains to be done. Most of the main stalls and courts are now ready, and on Monday the main portion of the livestock and poultry will commence to arrive, together with most of those cultivators and artisans drawn from all parts of the Presidency who will demonstrate how they make extra money by means of a score of subsidiary industries.

VARIETY OF EXHIBITS

In the publicity articles issued frequently of late most of the large and important stalls and exhibits have been mentioned, but there are still a few which have not yet been touched upon, but the unique character of which will undoubtedly attract thousands to them. Amongst these might be mentioned briefly the Forestry Stall where small models will demonstrate the direct and indirect benefits exercised by trees on agriculture and cultivation by lessening the force of floods and conserving the rain water: the Kolhapur Stall, in which will be shown in tabloid form the great resources of this important State; the Gwalior Stall which takes the form of a colonisation exhibit designed to attract emigrants from the more congested parts of India; the Belapur Stall which will portray how canesugar is prepared by modern methods; the Union Agency's Stall which contains a fine show of various crops treated with special manure mixtures and also demonstrates the storage of potatoes; the Betel-Leaf Stall which is prepared by the expert growers from Alandi, the Concrete Stall where a well-known firm has constructed a series of exhibits showing how concrete can be used to meet agricultural requirements; Seedsmen's Stall where a blaze of colour shows that the finest flowers can be grown in India; the Shevgaon Implement Depot's exhibit which reveals a little-known arrangement by which poor cultivators can hire ploughs and other implements when they cannot afford to purchase them outright.

RURAL HEALTH COURT

Then there is the Rural Health Court, which is a remarkable attempt to show what can be done to improve—if not to remove—the existing insanitary conditions in most of our villages. Under the direction of Dr. Da Gama this Court has a fine display of the methods by which the Public Health Department is combating disease, and the erection of cheap but comfortable houses behind the long row of white stalls, (each of which tells a story of something accomplished) forms a really fine exhibit that will take hours to study.

In the College buildings themselves are to be found many interesting features. For example there are the results of the Field Produce Competitions in which the cultivators have played a personal part by growing crops and submitting them to the Show Committee. Then there is the important series of exhibits showing agricultural research actually in process, and although much of this will be beyond the grasp of the average cultivator, the guides who will show him round will at least be able to explain how the farmer gets the improved seed which increases his crop anything up to 20 per cent. Similarly many useful lessons will be found in the Agricultural Organisation Section, which will demonstrate the need and methods of propaganda and supply, whilst as an adjunct to this the Co-operation Court will show what has already been done in the matter of assisting the cultivators to assist themselves

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION

And for those who are interested in weaving, there is the special Hand Weaving Court in which the Department of Industries of Government have placed a number of different types of looms, all of them in working order, whilst not far away in the Subsidiary Occupations Court, there will be a very fine exhibit from Ahmedabad in which the all-India Spinning Association is bringing down a whole family of cultivators who have actually made money by the use of the charka.

"HAUNTED" HOUSE AT BALHAM

Balham claims a haunted house, and over the week-end there have been lively doings, says a London paper in mail week.

The house is situated at the extreme end of Oldridge-road, and is called the Elms. It is double-fronted, stands in its own grounds, is surrounded by trees, and for about two years has been unoccupied.

Recently children have reported that they have heard weird and uncanny noises, and have seen white figures at the windows and in the grounds; and some grown-ups appear to have believed them!

Over 500 people assembled in front of the house at night, and the police were called out to pacify them. In the excitement several windows were broken by stones thrown at the supposed objects. The police made a thorough search of the premises, but failed to find any "apparition."

A press representative inspected the house and found big cracks in the rear, and it is likely that the wind whistling through these cracks is responsible for the strange noises which have been heard, while shadows caused by the waving of the trees and the reflection thrown on the windows might well be mistaken for moving figures.

An Independent Congress Party has been formed at Jhansi with Pandit Harnayam Dube as President, Mr. P. Ramnath Varma as Vice-President and Mr. B. Beni Prasad Srivastava and Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Sharma as secretaries.—A. P.

SALE OF FAMOUS ENGLISH JOURNALS.

SIR JOHN ELLERMAN'S WEEKLIES TO CHANGE HANDS,

The "Daily Express" in mail week said that negotiations were practically completed for the sale of the important group of weekly publications which had hitherto been under the control of Sir John Eleerman. They were:—

"The Sphere," "Illustrated London News," "Tatler," "Sketch", "Eve," "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News."

Added to these are a number of other publications in which Sir John Ellerman is interested, together with considerable property and plant.

The negotiations for the purchase have been carried on by Mr. William Harrison, a member of the firm of Fielder, Jones, and Harrison, solicitors, of Bloomsbury-square. Mr. Harrison is reported to be acting in conjunction with various members of the Inveresk Paper Co., of which he is the chairman.

The price offered for these papers is very large. All of those named above are highly prosperous, particularly the "Illustrated London News" and the "Sphere" which have for years been the leading weeklies of the English-reading world.

The "Illustrated London News" was for a generation in the hands of Sir William Ingram, and on his death the control of the property passed to Sir John Ellerman.

The "Sphere" was founded a Quarter of a century ago by the late Hugh Spottiswoode, the King's printer. Its editor, up to a few weeks ago, was Mr. Clement Shorter, whose genius as an editor of this class of publication was unequalled. Mr. Shorter has been ill for a long time, and resigned owing to the state of his health. It is believed that if he had been able to resume his work the present negotiations might not have taken place.

Sir John Ellerman, whose principal activities lie in the direction of shipping, in which industry he is one of the world's foremost owners, has for many years been interested in newspapers and other publications.

INDIAN MERCHANT OF ABYSSINIA HONOURED

(From a Correspondent)

Addis-Ababa, Oct. 10.

His Majesty the King Emperor lately conferred upon Mulla Mohamedally Sheikh Sharafally Hararwala, the dignity of a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. Mr. G. T. Maclean, H. M.'s Charge d'Affairs, announcing the conferring of the Honour on the person of the Chief of the firm of Mohamedally and Company made the following speech, which was translated into Gujarati and Arabic by Mr. Fazlayhusain M. G. Azad:—

Since the year 1897 the great firm of which this gentleman is the Head, have been of continued and valued assistance to the Imperial Government in general and to this Legation in particular, and have most worthily upheld the prestige of the British trade in this country. In recognition of these and other services rendered by the firm of Mohamedally & Company, His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to confer Membership of the Order of the British Empire upon its Head, and as this gentleman no longer resides here in Abyssinia, I have received His Majesty's command to hand the Insignia of the Order to the Firm here, requesting them to arrange for its due transmission to its honoured recipient.

While taking the Insignia Mr. Mohamedally Abdulhusain Rasoolji expressed his feelings of profound thanks on behalf of the recipient of the honour.

Early press comments on the personnel of the Indian Delegation to the Cape Town conference express satisfaction with its representative character.—A. P.

LAHORE NIZAM CONFERENCE

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON VICEROY

(From a Correspondent)

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

The All-India Nizam Conference met here yesterday, Maulana Abdulqadir Badauni presiding. The President of the Reception Committee, Mr. Sadik Husain, M.L.A., read his address which was heard with great attention.

The President in his address dealt with the relations between the Nizam and the English. Much light was thrown on the Berar question. The Maulana laid great emphasis upon the need of the union among the various communities, for the cause of Nizam. Several resolutions were put and carried unanimously. A deputation consiting of Sir Mohomed Shafi, Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Fazzulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Hassan Imam, Dr. Kitchlew and Maharajah of Mahmudabad, will wait on the Viceroy.

D. C. AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent

POONA, Oct. 16.

The Depressed Classes Agricultural Conference will be held at Poona D. C. Mission, Ahalyashram, Nan's Peth, Poona City, on the 20th instant, at 9 a.m. Karmavir Vithal Ramji Shinde is elected as the President and Mr. Shivaram Janba Kamble, Councillor, Poona Suburban Municipality as Chairman of the Reception Committee. It is also arranged to hold the sessions of the following Conferences side by side of the above Conference in the same Hall:—

(1) Bombay Presidency Anti-Untouchability Conference, 5th Session, (2) Bombay Presidency Depressed Classes Teachers' Conference 4th Session, (3) Bombay Presidency Depressed Classes Ladies' Conference, 1st Session, (5) Bombay Presidency Depressed Classes Labour Conference, 1st Session.

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RAJKOT NOTES.

RAVAGES OF PLAGUE

(From a Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 14.

Up to this time 90 cases of plague and 35 plague deaths have occurred in Rajkot. The civil station is all affected.

The working hours of the Post Office here at Rajkot have been fixed from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. The delivery of the post is rendered once in the afternoon instead of twice a day on account of plague.

On account of plague H. H. the Thakore Saheb has ordered to close the schools from 10th instant to 21st prox. All Boardings have also been closed.

The Scout demonstration which was first fixed for the 1st November next has been postponed upto the month of February, 1927 on account of plague.

State 'Ijaras' have been already given as usual. The main facilities for the traders in particular and Rajkot subjects and passengers in general has been made by discontinuing the 'ijara' of the Rajkot Customs duty and keeping the management and control of the State from the next year.

Mr. H. G. Lang, the Superintendent of Police, Western India States, is to go on leave and Mr. W. C. Edwards will come in his place from Poona.

Mr. R. G. Dholakia, the Head-master has opened a Short-hand Class, and it is hoped many students will take advantage of this Class.

BELGIUM AND HER MILLIONAIRE

LOEWENSTEIN OFFER NOW DERIDED

The Loewenstein affair, which created an enormous sensation here when the Belgian financier's offer to lend the Belgian Government £10,000,000 free of interest was first announced, has now become a subject of jest and derisive comment here, according to the statement of the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Herald."

M. Loewenstein's offer was well staged. He telegraphed it first to a Brussels newspaper from Biarritz. Later, when Belgian officials avowed their ignorance of any proposal, he declared magnificently that for a mere matter of 10 million sterling he would not bother to go to Brussels to see members of the Belgian Government.

The mountain might come to Mahomet at Biarritz. And since the mountain refused to move, the real details of the offer have only become known from the gossipe of British, and other guests of the millionaire at the villa in Biarritz.

These details are staggering enough. M. Loewenstein, who recently founded a new company called the Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation, proposes, it is said, that in exchange for foreign securities to the value of £10,000,000, deliverable in instalments, the Belgian Treasury shall hand over to the company fresh banknotes to the value of 1,750,000 million Belgian francs.

With the Belgian currency thus acquired, the company propose to purchase in the open market Belgian industrial stock to the full value of the 1,750 millions. The profits accruing from such deals, it is estimated, would be at least 20 per cent., whereas the Belgian Government can negotiate loans in foreign currency at 7 or 8 per cent.

In these circumstances the blaze of interest aroused by the Loewenstein offer (so fierce, I am told, that free fights broke out in certain Brussels cafes between the partisans and the sceptics of M. Loewenstein), threatens to disappear in smoke.

The Belgian Government is resorting to more normal and less sensational methods. M. Francqui, the Belgian Minister of Finance, is going to London shortly in the hope of negotiating a loan of £10,000,000—the very amount of M. Loewenstein's offer.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Baldwin Mine:—During the month of September 29,882 tons of ore were mined including 1,334 tons of high grade ore. 26,000 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 9,401 tons of leady concentrates. 9,165 tons of lead bearing material including 1,313 tons of high grade ore were smelted in the blast furnaces, producing 4,206 tons hard lead for treatment in the refinery.

Refinery products were:—4,273 tons refined lead, 835,605 ounces refined silver.

Of silver production 44,867 ounces were recovered from the treatment of copper matte. Experimental zinc plant produced 4,298 tons zinc concentrate, assaying 13.5 ounces of silver; 7.1 per cent. lead; 45 per cent. zinc. In addition to the above 900 tons copper matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter bye-products and 4,225 tons of copper ore. 90 tons of antimonial lead were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of refined lead is 316 tons recovered from the smelting of copper ore.

London.—In the finals of the British Covered Courts Championship at Queen's Club Men's Singles, Borotra beat Greig 6/3, 6/2, 6/4 and in Ladies' Singles Miss Saunders beat Miss Dix 6/4, 6/4.—Reuter's Special.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

BRANCH RESOLUTIONS.

The organisers and workers of the Karnatak Branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal met at the Hindustani Seva Dal Office, Hubli, on the 13th, 14th and 15th instant, with Mr. Hoskoppa Krishnarao in the chair and after full discussion passed the following resolutions among others regarding the future programme of work to be undertaken by them:—

(1) This meeting of the organisers and workers of the Karnatak Dal resolves that they should concentrate their attention on the following programme:—

(a) To sell Khaddar worth rupees forty thousand (Rs. 40,000) in Karnatak within seventy-two appointed days from the 1st of February, 1927, to the 13th midnight of April, 1927, including the national week, under a scheme to be settled finally by Dr. Hardiker and Mr. Hoskoppa Krishnarao in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi, Sjts. G B. Deshpande and S. V. Kowjalgi.

(Note:—The commencement of work under this item has to be postponed to 1st February, 1927, in view of the Assam Congress necessitating the Dal's concentrated activities at Gauhati during the preceding period commencing from the middle of November.)

(b) To take one lakh signatures to the appeal issued by the Karnatak Unification Sabha of all those who favour the idea of Karnatak unification from November 1, 1926.

(2) This meeting is strongly of opinion that a visit of Mahatma Gandhi during the time of the campaign of Khadi hawking will insure full success of the above pledged programme and, therefore, extends its hearty invitation to him and respectfully urges him to kindly make it convenient to pay a visit to Karnatak in the course of the appointed days.

(3) This meeting appeal to: (a) All leaders, Congress and A. I. S. A. organisations and workers in the province to help and co-operate with the Dal's organisers in carrying out the above resolve. (b) To the Government of Mysore who are encouraging the Khaddar movement in the State to help and encourage the sale of Khadi by the organisers of the Dal in their State. (c) To the members and associates of the Dal to actively co-operate with the organisers with a view to ensure full success of their Khadi hawking programme and requests them to carry out personally item (b) of the above programme.

(4) This meeting requests Shriman S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President-elect of the Assam Congress to distribute prizes to the organisers on a day and at a place to be settled and notified by Dr. Hardiker in consultation with Sriman Srinivasa Iyengar.

(5) This meeting urges the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee to help the Karnatak Dal financially to the extent of rupees one thousand (Rs. 1,000) to facilitate the successful and unhampered activities of the Dal in the province during the next Congress year.

AKOLA WELFARE CENTRE

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Oct. 14.

At the Lady Hardinge Hospital here, a very successful function was organised yesterday evening by Mrs. Hoyle, President of the Akola Maternity and Child Welfare Association to celebrate the opening of a Child-Welfare Centre, before a large and representative meeting of prominent ladies and gentlemen of the town. Rao Bahadur K. G. Damle, C.I.E., in his opening remarks, briefly referred to the local charitable work of milk-feeding of infants and indigent children, started by Mr. S. D. Cama, since more than two years and described how splendidly the same was transformed into a working Centre within less than a month of her accepting the office of President of the Association, by Mrs. Hoyle. After stating the principal objects of the Centre, he mentioned that a liberal annual grant of about Rs. 3,000 was promised to this Centre by the C. P. Red Cross Association, Nagpur, which made a half yearly allotment of Rs. 1,275, forthwith, so that the Welfare work should be started without loss of time.

COMBATING SOCIAL CALAMITIES.

The President Mrs. Paranjpe delivered in Marathi, a well reasoned speech lasting for about 25 minutes, in which she dwelt on various important practical aspects of the prevailing social calamity in India viz: premature deaths of young mothers and the high infant mortality. Indian social conditions differed widely from those in England, and therefore, she urged that in ordinary ailments, the old Ayurvedic medical precepts could be advantageously followed—especially where the advanced scientific methods of medical relief were not easily accessible. She suggested some simple practical measures to make the welfare Centre greatly serviceable and extensively popular. She emphasised the point that greater attention was required to be paid to the young mothers than to their children, as the latter's physique depended on the health of the former. Prevention being better than cure, she gave some practical hints to the mothers. In the midst of poverty, adversity and utter helplessness, she said that mothers and their children were being actually victimised in numbers. All this terrible human loss and fearful misery is surely possible, she said, of a great deal of mitigation—if not of absolute extermination, if a well sustained, continuous and an intensive and extensive welfare propaganda is carried on by selfless social workers, and if profuse public philanthropy comes to the rescue of mothers and children. In emphatic terms, she earnestly appealed for public support to the cause, and while declaring open the Centre, she invoked the blessing of the Almighty and the good wishes of the people, on the Welfare Centre at Akola. Amidst loud applause, she sat down and with an enthusiastic vote of thanks to the President, the proceedings of the meeting terminated.

FREE DISPENSARY AT GOREGAON

TOPIWALLA DONATES RS. 50,000

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOREGAON, Oct. 15.

A free dispensary was opened here this evening by the Local Board, Bombay Suburban District. Those present included Mr. Naik, the President of the Board, Mr. Patil, the President of the Schools Committee, and Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai Topiwalla, whose generosity has made it possible for the Board to open this dispensary. Mr. Topiwalla has placed at the disposal of the Board a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of maintaining a free primary school and a dispensary at Goregaon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has generously given the land, valued by the Board at Rs. 10,000 for erecting suitable buildings. Pending the erection of such buildings Mr. Topiwalla has further placed at the disposal of the Board his own buildings at Goregaon. It is in these buildings that the dispensary was opened to-day. The primary school has already been opened on the 1st of June.

It is a curious commentary on the working of our local bodies that this handsome donation of Rs. 50,000 which was offered to the Board so early as the 22nd of October, 1923, was not accepted till March 1926; and that owing to the dilatoriness of the Board the donor had more than once threatened to withdraw this offer. The public has a right to demand from the Local Board a satisfactory explanation of this matter.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The annual mortality returns from Tuberculosis in India has been estimated by Dr. Muthu to be nearly a million. If that be so, the number of cases existing in India must be at least five times as much as about 5 millions.

In Europe and America, where Medical authorities of international repute, after years of unsuccessful experimentation, have emphatically declared the uselessness of all symptomatic treatments, now maintain that beyond Nature no other agency can do any good. As a result the present-day sanatorias came into existence with the avowed object of allowing the patients to have an open air treatment under modified conditions under the direction of a medical specialist. There is, however, a good deal of difference of opinion with regard particularly to the process of 'dieting' or 'cramming' and 'symptomatic treatment' which are followed there. As regards the latter it has been condemned by all as useless except perhaps as a temporary palliative. The medical world makes much of the 'cramming' or 'over-feeding' process as they believe that by an artificial process of 'cramming' they can make the patients gain in weight and thus keep up a balance in bodily weight as against the continual waste due to the insidious progress of the disease—forgetting for the moment that such a method is quite unnatural and is bound, sooner or later, to bring on stomach disorders as a natural consequence—attended in most cases with fatal results—if not immediately but at a later period. This generally proves their undoing. To have recourse to unnatural feeding against the laws of Nature while presumably affording a Nature cure to the patients is certainly ridiculous. But the fact is they are quite at sea as they have not yet been able to find a specific which can arrest the progress of the disease and set up a healing action internally—hence they think that if they can keep up the strength of the patients against the continual waste for a long period it is possible that the patient may get over the disease. But the results so far obtained at different centres go to show that while suspected and incipient cases are discharged, more or less apparently cured or in some cases, actually recovered—the actual cases of 'Tuberculosis' have never been cured—except perhaps in some rare cases, patients have been apparently recovered to die at a later period.

The most successful system of treatment which has stood the test of time for nearly seven years and is being used by many eminent medical authorities in their private practice all over India, is to my mind, that introduced by the Anti-Tubercular Pharmacy of Deoghar, S.P., Behar. I have seen their files and records and am convinced that their methods—a succint idea of which I give below—is bound to serve the cause of suffering humanity and I wish all the medical world would test the efficacy of the system which appears to be quite natural.

The system of treatment consists of living in open and fresh air;—of preserving a cheerful and sanitary atmosphere;—of having some sort of physical exercise and suitable occupation when one is able to undertake them;—of taking a suitable diet—compatible with their requirements and power of digestion—never over-feeding—the diet should only be sufficient to meet their natural craving provided it is good for them—containing a good quantity of fruits and vegetables—of fasting if necessary but never over-feeding;—of taking minute doses of a non-irritant, non-poisonous herbal specific with known properties of arresting the disease and setting up an internal healing action without in the least causing any harmful after-effect which characterises most of the so-called germicides available in the market.

To my mind—if this system is followed, in the existing sanatoriums or even in one's home—the results would be highly satisfactory and I believe a time may come when it would be possible to stamp out the white scourge once and for all. This should at any rate, I think, be given a fair trial by the many Tuberculosis hospitals to find out whether this may not prove a success. Any attempt that is made to fight the scourge deserve a fair and unprejudiced trial for the cause of suffering humanity—be the originators natives of the soil or exponents of Indian and Swadeshi medicaments.—Yours, etc.

C. S. O'NIELL.

Camp, Baidyanathdham, E.I. Ry.,
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BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Natverlal Govindlal Majmudar's Manifesto.

Dear Sir,

I am standing as a candidate for the election to the Legislative Council from the City of Sholapur. As I have to attend to my work on the Tariff Board as their Technical Expert, I regret it is not possible for me to keep at the moment as close a touch with the constituency as I would like to. In the extenuation of this circumstance I would add that my work on the Tariff Board will qualify me better to represent the economical interests of the City.

I have been staying in Sholapur for the last 18 years during which period I have been associated with The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills which is recognised as one of the leading Mills in India not merely in its productive side but also in its various welfare activities such as Free Medical Aid, Maternity and Natal Benefits, provision of Creches, Gymnasium, Restaurant, etc., intended to develop the minds and bodies of the workers in all of which I had my due share as the Manager of the Mill. As a Mill Manager I have always considered welfare work as important as production. Though identified with the textile Industry I regard the manufacture of cloth by handlooms as an essential part of our National Economy and I shall do my best to further the interests of the handloom weavers. I stand for Swadeshi and will always support it.

My long residence in the City of Sholapur has enabled me to work for, in company with others, the rapid progressive strides the City has taken during the last few years. I have had a large share in the completion of the Sholapur City Electrification scheme. I have always been fighting for the improvement of the water supply to the City whose Agricultural and Industrial demands require a regular and copious supply. My work in the Municipality is known to all who have taken interests in its affairs. It was while I was Chairman of the School Board that I worked out a complete scheme for free and compulsory Primary Education, including classes for handloom weaving through vernaculars. The Compulsory Primary Education Scheme is now before the Government for final sanction. It will be realised that Agricultural instruction to the young is essential in Schools. I therefore propose to work for the establishment of Agricultural classes attached to Schools in the Talukas and villages. Physical Education is no less important to the City. Provision of sports for the healthy, and free medical aid to ailing have long since appeared to me as necessary for the health and growth of the people. And I have therefore always encouraged and taken keen interests in the Talims, sports and Boy-scouts movement in the City. The amelioration of the Criminal tribes has always had my earnest solicitude as is shown by the fact that one of the Sholapur Mills employ the largest number of workers from them. I am at present attempting to have additional medical relief in the various parts of the City which requires increased accommodation for its growing numbers.

The health of the nation must also be reserved against drink and its evil influences. I am therefore in favour of a policy of a steady prohibition.

The health and education of our women folk also requires careless watchfulness and special treatment. Special Schools for girls and facilities for maternity cases and hospitals are essential.

Regarding depressed classes, I believe in improving their conditions without hurting the religious feelings of the orthodox section of the community. As a special case I would mention a scheme under contemplation for improving the Maharwada on a more sanitary basis.

To give an idea of the nature of my public activities, I may mention that I am associated with the following organisations.

Infant Welfare Association, Famine Relief Committee, Fodder Storage Committee, Excise Advisory Committee, Boy Scout Association, District Gymkhana Committee.

I am like every true Indian Nationalist a worker for real Hindu Muslim Unity but this should not mean the sacrifice of one community for the benefit of another nor the siding by the Government with one of them. In cases where unfortunately Hindu-Muslim riots take place the right side has to be supported. I worked for the Hindus during the last local riots when the Hindus were unfortunately the aggrieved party.

I am a member of the National Party which aims at the ultimate unity of all the political parties on a platform and I am also a member of the Bombay Branch of Responsivist Co-operationists' party as announced in the Kesari of 28th September, 1926. I also hold democratic views and would work with the spirit in the Council.

Amity, education and health are essential for the proper building up of the Indian Nation, just as they are for the maintenance of European Nations whose national education and sanitary policies I had the occasion to study during my two visits to Europe.

The part I played on popular side in connection with Sidheswar Tank Controversy, recruitment methods, and provincial conference in Sholapur will speak for my earnestness in fearlessly and conscientiously advocating the public cause.

It is in such a spirit that I wish to participate in working for the early attainment of Swaraj.

Trusting you will find me worthy of your suffrage,

Yours faithfully,

NATVERLAL G. MAJUMDAR.

Sholapur.

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POONA MUSLIM GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

GOVERNORS' VISIT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

On Thursday morning H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, paid an formal visit to the Vallimahomed and Dostmahomad Muslim Girls' Orphanage situated on Bund Road. His Excellency was received by the Trustees, Mr. Dostmahomed Peermahomed, Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee and Mr. Fazal Moorai who conducted him over the gailey decorated premises. The Orphanage troop of Girl Guides received His Excellency with a salute, and the children later sang a song of welcome. After inspecting the dormitory and class rooms H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson expressed the pleasure it had given him to visit the Institution which he thought was very well managed. He was glad, His Excellency said, to see that the Mahomedan community of Poona possessed such an institution. Among those invited to meet H. E. the Governor were Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer M.C.S., Nawab Shah Rookh Shah Yar Jung, Capt. Jalal Shah, Mr. Shaik Yakoob Khan Saheb S. Jan Mahomed and several others.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

After a stay of three years in Poona, the 1st Bn. of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry left in two special trains for their new station Dinapore. A large number of the friends of the regiment including Lt.-General Sir Charles Richardson G.O.C., Poona District assembled at Ghorpure Rly. Station to bid them farewell. Along the route on Burnett Road the W.I.T.C., erected a large arch with the words "Farewell to the K.S.L. on it At 7 o'clock this morning the regiment marched from the Wanowrie barracks to the strains of the regimental band and were shortly after despatched in two special trains on their long journey.

POONA MUSLIM COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Moslem Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., Poona, was held on the 26th of September, when Mr. Shah Rookh Yar Jung presided. After the report of the Society was read by the Secretary, the President delivered his speech. The following is a short summary of the presidential speech:—

The Co-opertive Societies Act has introduced several measures calculated to improve the economic condition of the people of this country, and India to-day is reaping the benefits of numerous schemes. Amongst the most important of these is one planned to make Indians acquainted with the ideals and value of the Co-operative movement which has played, and is playing, a great part in the economic upliftment of peoples in Europe and America.

BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative movement has now been in existence in India for nearly a quarter of a century, and to-day it has taken such deep root that there is no fear of its dying or decaying for want of support or appreciation of the great benefits accruing from it. While we note with satisfaction the great progress of the movement in other provinces in India, we have greater satisfaction when we review the progress made in our own Presidency, where, for well-nigh two decades, educated Indians belonging to all communities have co-operated with earnest officials of the Co-operative Department to carry the banner of Co-operation to the remotest villages in the Presidency. Our duty to-day is not to rest content with the laurels we have won, but to make strenuous efforts to push on the movement, looking forward to the day when there will not be one village in the Presidency which has not a Co-operative Society.

POVERTY OF THE MUSSALMANS.

As one who had occasion and opportunities to move freely among my Muslim brethren in Poona, I have been much struck with the poverty and indebtedness of the humbler classes among them, and I have often wondered why they should not be alleviated to some extent by drawing them within the fold of the co-operative movement. Your Society has great scope to render greater services to our Muslim brethren, and I sincerely hope that you will carry on an active propaganda among them and enable them to realise how beneficial it will be to them to organise new Co-operative Societies and to be members of this Society forthwith. The Poona Muslims surely are proud of the existence of this Society and of the splendid work its officials are doing.

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V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, Chittoor Dist., Madras Presidency. THE "ANDRAPATRIKA" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY) MADRAS, writes on the 8th February 1924:—"We received on the 7th November 1923 from Hanumavadipasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (Published in our issue of the 12th November 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February 1924 at 7 A. M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTION. Mr. Kannappa Mudaliar, Bazar Road, Royapetta, Madras, writes on 3-9-25 as follows:—

"I have gone through the article you have written in the Tamil Swarajya Paper 2 or 3 days back under the headings "THE FUTURE OF THE SWARAJYA PARTY", that only 2 of the Swarajists will come out successful. Accordingly MR. SATYAMOORTY and another Swarajist were successful. I really wonder your marvellous capabilities and the accuracy of your predictions."
125

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